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Algeria ... 4,000 Dz. Israel ... LS 38,000 Norway ... \$20,000  
Austria ... 17,5 Italy ... 1200 Lit. Oman ... 2,700 Rials  
Belarus ... 0,650 Dz. Jordan ... 450 Fr. Portugal ... 500 Esc.  
Belgium ... 27 F. Kenya ... 14,000 Greece ... 4,200 Dr.  
Cameroun ... 100 Lit. Kuwait ... 500 Lit. Costa Rica ... 1,000 P.  
Cyprus ... 450 Mts. Lebanon ... 20,000 Spain ... 90 Pesos  
Denmark ... 4,50 Dkr. Libya ... 1,000 Lira Sweden ... 5,50 SEK.  
Egypt ... 100 D. Luxembourg ... 25 Lit. Switzerland ... 2,000 Fr.  
Finland ... 5,500 F. Monaco ... 25 Esc. Taiwan ... 1,000 P.  
France ... 5,00 F. Morocco ... 5,00 Dz. U.A.E. ... 4,500 Dirhams  
Germany ... 100 Dz. Netherlands ... 2,200 F. Venezuela ... 1,000 Bol.  
Great Britain ... 40 P. Morocco ... 5,00 Dz. U.A.E. ... 4,500 Dirhams  
Greece ... 40 Dz. Netherlands ... 2,200 F. Venezuela ... 1,000 Bol.  
Ireland ... 175 Ecu. Nigeria ... 170 K. Yugoslavia ... 76 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Hussein, in Signal to the PLO, Moves to Tighten Jordan's West Bank Border

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

AMMAN, Jordan — Early this month, at the two narrow bridges that link the Israeli-occupied West Bank to Jordan and, through it, to the rest of the Arab world, more than two dozen Palestinians traveling east were turned back by Jordanian authorities.

The reasons were murky and the new restrictions on entry did not appear to be imposed uniformly.

But fueled by reports in Al Quds, an East Jerusalem Arab newspaper, with close ties to Jordanian officials in Amman, the word spread quickly in the West Bank: King Hussein was beginning to close Jordan's open door to the Palestinians in the aftermath of the collapse of his talks with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On Tuesday the Jordanian gov-

ernment took another step in that direction. The Interior Ministry announced that henceforth Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be allowed to enter the country only across the Jordan River bridges.

The purpose of the regulation is to prevent Palestinians from evading restrictions on their length of stay in Jordan by using exit routes through Israel or Egypt.

It has become clear that the breakdown in the Hussein-Arafat talks and the failure of President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative have returned the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to an elemental level — a demographic struggle over where the stateless Palestinians will live and who will be responsible for them.

In that struggle, Jordan has made clear it will act above all to protect what it considers its own national interests.

Beyond that, Hussein is ac-

corded as frustrated and angry at the collapse of his talks with Mr. Arafat; is said to hope that eventually he can pressure the West Bank Palestinians into demanding a softening of the PLO's objections to President Reagan's peace initiative, even breaking openly with the organization.

This could lead to what Hussein wants but was denied by the PLO in April — Palestinian authorization for him to enter negotiations under the Reagan plan on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But there is also widespread skepticism that this latter objective can be achieved soon or that Hussein will be willing or able to impose stringent restrictions on the flow of traffic east.

Two former West Bank mayors who are among the most prominent Palestinian residents of Jordan, Fahd Kawasmeh of Hebron

and Mohammad Hassan Milhem of Halhoul, both deposed and deported by Israel, said in separate interviews that they were confident Hussein would not "wash his hands" of the West Bank and Gaza and throw the problem entirely into the lap of the PLO, as some fear.

Jordan and the West Bank are too closely linked by history, geography and psychology, and Hussein too limited in the actions he could take, for the king to turn his back on the Palestinians, they said.

Both also contended that without credible signs that the United States is prepared to back up its peace initiative by forcing a curb on Israeli settlements, no amount of Jordanian pressure is likely to have the desired political effect in the West Bank.

So far, Jordan's restrictions have been mild. They involve turning

back people of Jordanian military service age, 16 to 26 years, a group Amman believes might contain the greatest number of potential troublemakers.

But according to sources here, Jordan is discussing and is likely soon to approve more sweeping measures designed to discourage emigration from the West Bank.

These include, the sources said, allowing most West Bank Palestinians to remain in Jordan for only one to three months and requiring Jordanians who travel through Jordan to other Arab countries to return every year or so, to prevent Israeli authorities from claiming they have abandoned their homes.

Whether all of these measures

will be promulgated and how strictly they will be enforced at the Allenby and Damia bridges, the two crossing points between the West Bank and Jordan, are matters of intense speculation here.

The measures under discussion by Saudi Arabia were foreshadowed in King Hussein's April 10 statement on the breakdown of his talks with Mr. Arafat.

"Just to sit back and say Jordan can be the repository is just impossible," Hassan said. "We cannot be a stable repository. Our per capita income has gone up from less than \$400 after the 1967 war to \$2,000, which in relative terms is good. But we can't maintain the standard of living or improve on it if suddenly a deluge of people descends on our head."

The deluge that Hassan said he fears could result from the stepped-up Israeli settlement of the West Bank and increasingly harsh measures by Israeli authorities.

Convinced that the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin hopes to empty the West Bank of much of its Arab population to ease the territory's absorption by

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

## U.S.-Soviet Summit Likely Next Year, Reagan Declares

By Helen Thomas  
*United Press International*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that a "summit is likely" next year between himself and Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader. He also said he was prepared to move forward with the suspended sale of F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel.

In an interview, President Reagan said the Soviet Union and the United States had maintained "contact at every level" and reported that since he took office there had been no confrontation with Moscow that threatened to escalate to a nuclear exchange.

"I believe ... that a summit is likely. I can't give you a time," Mr. Reagan said.

He said he would "be optimistic about this year" and cited "more possibility of next year."

The president repeated his insistence that a summit must be preceded by an agenda "in which you both agree that there are some things you can do together in this

meeting, and then you get together and meet."

"So far there's been no indication of that," he said.

Mr. Reagan said it was not reluctance on the part of Mr. Andropov that has delayed a meeting.

He suggested that the former KGB chief, who became head of the Soviet Communist Party last November, has been busy consolidating his position at the top of the Kremlin hierarchy.

On the Middle East, Mr. Reagan said he was prepared to move forward with the sale of 75 sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel — a sale suspended last June, when Israel invaded Lebanon.

He said "he expects to notify Congress 'in a day or two' of his intention to proceed with the sale. The planes are to be delivered beginning in 1985."

Mr. Reagan also declared he would send Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Syria "in a minute" if it would bring the peace talks into negotiations on foreign troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

On another topic, Mr. Reagan, who has repeatedly lambasted President Fidel Castro of Cuba and the Soviet Union for fomenting revolution in Central America, was asked about efforts to negotiate with the Cuban leader on the monetary order as a desirable step.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France, the meeting's organizer, said its purpose was not to give France a mandate to defend Socialist positions at the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia. But Prime Minister Olof



Some persons gave victory signs during the funeral procession for Grzegorz Przemysl in Warsaw on Thursday.

## 7 Socialist Leaders Back French Stand

By John Vinocur  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — Seven Socialist governments, meeting here to propose plans for economic growth, asserted Thursday that reduction of the U.S. budget deficit was an "indispensable condition" for a sustained international recovery.

International currency markets must be stabilized and the "dollar must halt its erratic movements," the governments said in a joint declaration. They described France's proposal for an international conference to reorganize the world monetary order as a desirable step.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France, the meeting's organizer, said its purpose was not to give France a mandate to defend Socialist positions at the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia. But Prime Minister Olof

Palme of Sweden said he hoped the gathering and its conclusions would reinforce President Francois Mitterrand's hand. He will be the

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though Social Democrats in Sweden, for example, have been in power for 45 of the last 51 years, he called the recession "the crisis of the capitalist system."

The joint declaration contained six propositions for economic growth based on what was described as a "less restrictive" international orientation of economic advantage."

The group gave particular stress to the idea of developing ties between the industrialized and developing worlds. They called for stabilization of raw material prices through establishment of a common fund and through more favorable financial conditions for Third World countries.

The group also advocated greater efforts to provide jobs for young people, and stressed higher productivity as a noninflationary way to respond to increased demand.

## 20,000 in Warsaw March in Funeral For Activist's Son

By John Kifner  
*New York Times Service*

WARSAW — Twenty thousand Poles went to the funeral Thursday of a youth whose mother said he was beaten to death by the police, turning the services into the biggest Solidarity demonstrations in the capital since martial law was imposed 17 months ago.

The once-familiar red signature of the outlawed independent trade union was fastened proudly to the front of the coffin of 18-year-old Grzegorz Przemysl, and as the sprawling procession trudged for nearly two hours to the cemetery, mourners held up the two-fingered V-sign that has become the symbol of resistance to the authorities.

A hushed gasp, then a burst of applause ran through the packed Roman Catholic church where the funeral Mass was held, and through the thousands listening to the loudspeakers in the surrounding streets, as a telegram from Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, was read.

"Every death is painful, but this one is especially brutal," Mr. Walesa said. "It will not be forgotten."

The incident attracted widespread attention because Barbara Sadowska, the mother of the dead youth, is a well-known poet, a member of the suspended writer's union and a volunteer at a church-sponsored committee to aid the families of jailed or interned Solidarity activists.

Mrs. Sadowska herself was one of several people beaten on May 3 by a band of about 20 undercover policemen, who broke through the back door of a convent to attack the aid committee in St. Martin's Church in the Old Town district.

The incident thus at once encompassed the most disaffected elements of Polish society: young intellectuals, many church activists and supporters of the banned union.

Mr. Przemysl and several friends were stopped by a police patrol in the Old Town around 7 P.M. last Thursday and asked for their papers, according to church and family sources. They had been celebrating, as is traditional, their passing to the first stage of the high school final exams.

He was taken to a police station and emerged about 45 minutes later in an ambulance, which took him to a first-aid station where his mother found him. Doctors operated on him for massive internal injuries for five hours Friday night but he died at noon on Saturday.

The incident at first was not mentioned in the Polish press, although it was reported by Western correspondents here. On Wednesday, an official announcement was issued declaring that "an energetic investigation was launched to expose the whole truth" by the Warsaw public prosecutor.

The police had previously said the youth had been in a drunken brawl and was already injured when he was picked up.

News of the funeral spread by word of mouth, by notices posted in churches and underground leaflets handed out by students.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Missing Dioxin Found In Northern France

The Associated Press

ST. QUENTIN, France — Forty-one barrels of dioxin debris, sought throughout Europe, were located Thursday in Anguilcourt-le-Sart, a village of about 300 residents in northern France.

The prosecutor at St. Quentin, 17 miles (30 kilometers) northwest of the village announced that the dioxin — a chemical described by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as "the most acutely toxic compound made by man" — had been found in an abandoned slaughterhouse.

On Thursday afternoon a police team searched the buildings owned by Andre Droy-Daubenton, a retired butcher who lives next to the slaughterhouse, which has been unused for two decades.

The dioxin, which disappeared from a warehouse here, was the subject of a search and controversy

involving the governments and police of Italy, France, Switzerland and West Germany. There were rumors that the chemical had been moved to East Germany.

The dioxin was left after a 1976 explosion at a chemical plant in Seveso, Italy, run by a subsidiary of the Swiss company Hoffmann-La Roche.

The barrels are said to contain two tons of inert material mixed with seven ounces (200 grams) of dioxin. On the basis of animal tests in the United States, dioxin is 130,000 times more toxic than cyanide.

In Paris, the Justice Ministry said a statement had been taken from Bernard Parignau, the owner of Marseilles-based Speldec, which was subcontracted to dispose of the material. He has been in jail since March 30 for refusing to divulge its whereabouts.

The police had previously said the youth had been in a drunken brawl and was already injured when he was picked up.

News of the funeral spread by word of mouth, by notices posted in churches and underground leaflets handed out by students.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune will begin a new facsimile printing operation at Sijthoff Pers in Rijswijk, near The Hague, in October. The printing site will be the sixth for this newspaper, which is published in Paris. It now prints simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The operation in the Netherlands will enable the Tribune to get to readers earlier in the Benelux countries, in northern Germany and in Scandinavia. It will be our first new printing site in six years in our European home base after several years of developing printing operations in Asia.

Sijthoff Pers is one of the most advanced newspaper production sites in Europe. Its plant already prints a number of major Dutch daily and weekly newspapers, as well as the financial daily, *Economisch Dagblad*.

The Tribune is exploring other possible printing locations, including southern Europe, the Middle East and other areas where we can cut transportation costs, improve delivery times and broaden our availability.

The Herald Tribune's paid circulation figures so far in 1983 show a growth of 7.8% worldwide and 5.1% in Europe over audited 1982 circulation.

## English Seems to Be the Leader in India's Linguistic Sweepstakes

By William K. Stevens  
*New York Times Service*

NEW DELHI — After three decades of often bitter squabbling over what the national language of this country of many languages should be, it appears that English is winning.

Despite long-standing official attempts to make Hindi the country's chief language at all levels, the language of the British colonizers has become the voluntary, preferred choice of urban Indians and India's educated, burgeoning middle class.

English is also the language of commerce, finance, science, technology and the social sciences. And, as even a casual look suggests, it is the main language of advertising, the most influential newspapers, the rapidly growing magazines and the budding national television network.

No longer a language strictly for the British-educated elite of pre-independence days, English is now permeating areas it never reached before.

Schools in which English is the medium of instruction cannot seem to keep ahead of demand. In the relatively affluent Punjab, there are said to be 3,000 such schools, although many are of uncertain quality, catering to that state's substantial middle class.

"Even the poorest person would like to send his child to a school where the medium is English," said Dr. S.P. Bakshi, the principal of such an institution, New Delhi's Modern School, which has 1,100 applicants a year for 200 places. "They say, 'I'll cut back to only one meal a day to pay for it if you'll let my child in,' he added.

Fluency in English greatly enhances the marriageability of middle-class daughters. And a sort of English chic has developed. "It is the fashion to



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## Senate Approves Bill To Outlaw Hiring of Illegal Aliens in U.S.

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate has passed a comprehensive immigration bill that would outlaw the hiring of illegal aliens and offer amnesty to more than one million people who are in the United States illegally.

The final vote Wednesday on the bill was 76-18. The Senate passed a similar bill in August, but it died when the House failed to act on it.

The Reagan administration generally supports the legislation, having made similar proposals itself. The bill, sponsored by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, is designed to curtail unlawful immigration by denying jobs to illegal aliens, which is presumed to be their main reason for coming to the United States. The bill now goes to the House, where similar legislation is awaiting a floor vote.

Senator Simpson said the legislation was needed because "the first duty of a sovereign nation is to control its borders, and we don't."

The bill sets a scale of fines and prison terms for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. Employers would be required to ask job applicants for documents verifying they are either citizens or aliens with work permits.

In its report on the bill, the Senate Judiciary Committee stressed that it was "most emphatically not requiring or permitting the development of an 'internal passport' or 'national ID card.'

At present, Senator Simpson said, "it's legal for an employee to hire an illegal alien, but if it's illegal for the illegal alien to work." He said his bill was aimed at ending the anomaly, which he described as "an extraordinary departure from sanity."

U.S. immigration and census officials estimate that one million to two million illegal aliens might qualify for amnesty under the bill. Illegal aliens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1977, could immediately become legal permanent residents and after five years could apply for citizenship.

Illegal aliens who entered from Jan. 1, 1977, to Dec. 31, 1979, could obtain legal status as "temporary residents" and, after three years, they could become permanent residents.

However, illegal aliens who arrived after 1979 would not be eligible for the amnesty and could still be subject to deportation under the existing law. The House bill is more liberal in this regard and sets

Jan. 1, 1982, as the cutoff date for aliens seeking legal status.

The Senate report on the Simpson bill said it would make the biggest change in the immigration law since 1952, when the McCarran-Walter Act established the basic rules for admitting and excluding aliens. Congress amended the law in 1965 to abolish "national origin" quotas that favored European immigrants.

Under the Simpson bill, an employer would be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 for each illegal alien hired. After the first offense, the penalty would be increased to \$2,000 for each illegal alien. In addition, the bill says that a "pattern or practice" of such violations would be a crime, for which the employer could be imprisoned for six months and fined \$1,000.

Business groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have opposed penalizing employers, saying that would shift the burden of enforcing the immigration law from the government to private industry, making businesses into policemen.

John Tyree, director of labor law for the chamber, said Wednesday night that the Senate bill would create a "paperwork nightmare for small business." The chamber prefers the House Judiciary Committee's bill, under which record-keeping is optional until an employer is found to have illegal aliens in his work force.

By a vote of 62-33, the Senate Wednesday approved an amendment requiring immigration agents to obtain search warrants before entering open fields to seize people whom they believed to be illegal aliens.

The Senate also approved an amendment offered by Senator Alfonso M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, that would require the government to reimburse the states for the cost of holding illegal aliens in prison. Senator D'Amato said there were more than 4,000 illegal aliens in prisons across the country.

Arnold Torres, executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said Hispanic groups opposed the bill because they feared it would lead to an increase in employment discrimination against Hispanic Americans.

The final obstacle to Senate passage was removed Wednesday under a compromise to preserve legal protections for aliens. This permits full judicial review of deportation, exclusion and asylum cases in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

### Approval of Reagan in Survey Is at Highest Level Since 1981

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Public approval of President Ronald Reagan's handling of his job has rebounded to its highest level in nearly 18 months, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll, which shows the rise is clearly tied to a growing perception that the nation's economy is improving.

More people view Mr. Reagan positively now than in any Post-ABC poll since November 1981 and fewer view him negatively than in any since January 1982. The turnaround has occurred since this January, when government statistics and leading economists began to point to an economic recovery.

The new poll showed 53 percent saying that they "approve of the way Reagan is handling his job as president" and 42 percent saying that they disapprove. In January, the figures were almost exactly reversed with 42 percent saying that they approved and 54 percent saying that they disapproved.

However, various groups remain sharply polarized in their views toward Mr. Reagan, with some looking at him extremely favorably and others extremely harshly. Relatively few take a middle ground.

In addition, there is still majority disapproval of immigration, specific aspects of Mr. Reagan's presidency, including his handling of unemployment, his proposed cuts in social programs and his administration's fairness.

As the perception that the economy is improving becomes more widespread, Mr. Reagan has made some gains even among groups most disdaining of him. Democratic voters, for example, rated Mr. Reagan negatively by 77 percent to 20 percent in January. Now they disapprove by only 64 percent to 29 percent.

## Temple Fielding, American Writer Of European Guide Books, Dies

By Edwin McDowell  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Temple Hornaday Fielding, 69, whose travel books charted the way to Europe for millions of American tourists, died of a heart attack Wednesday at his home in Palma, Majorca.

Although decorated by many governments for his contribution to the tourist industry, Mr. Fielding took greatest pride in being thought of as an adviser and companion to the ordinary American traveler who wanted to know not only where to eat and sleep but also what tourist traps and other pitfalls to avoid.

His editorial independence and eye for detail, combined with a writing style that was sometimes euphoric but never unclear, earned Mr. Fielding a large and devoted following.

The various editions of "Fielding's Travel Guide to Europe" have

all been modeled on a successful orientation book that Mr. Fielding, then a lieutenant, wrote for arriving army recruits at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, during World War II. Since 1948, more than three million copies of his books have been sold.

The other travel-related books that appear under the Fielding imprint, researched and written by members of what he often referred to as the Fielding family, are similar in approach to the basic guide.

In edition after edition of "Fielding's Travel Guide to Europe" (now titled simply "Fielding's Europe"), he wrote, "Our primary obligation is to be accepted as Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, routine American tourists, who apparently speak nothing but English; who are typically easygoing, and who might be somewhat baffled by it all (which is often too true)."

The books, for which his wife,

Nancy, provided much of the research, also carefully avoided referring to the Smiths as "tourists," substituting instead "pilgrims," "voyagers" or "travelers."

"He started the modern American travel guides," said Eunice Riedel, in an edition at William Morrow & Co., with whom the Fieldings had been associated for more than 30 years. "He gave practical information instead of romantic impressions; he told what was wrong and how you could get tipped off."

Beginning in the late 1940s, when the Continent was just starting to recover from the war, the Fielding guide books reigned unchallenged for years. It was only in the 1960s, when younger Americans willing to settle for less than the "minimum standards of comfort and cleanliness" decreed by Fielding began to travel, that books for the budget-minded became competitive.



Jean Rey

## IN BAHRAIN THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY INTER-CONTINENTAL

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## The Missing Rings

O-rings, gaskets or washers that seal against oil leak, were missing from each of the three Rolls Royce jet engines on the Lockheed L-1011 aircraft making Eastern Airline's flight to Nassau on May 5. As a result, all three engines failed, and the airplane, powerless, plunged almost four miles before the crew of the jumbo jet, carrying 172 persons, was able to restart one engine and make a safe emergency landing back in Miami. How could all these seals be missing when they are supposed to be withdrawn and inspected every 30 hours of aircraft operation?

Says an executive of Eastern: "Apparently there is some confusion" among the airline's maintenance personnel about who is responsible for ensuring proper installation of the seals. Two mechanics say that they never replaced the seals and that the seals were attached to the appropriate bolts when they picked up the bolts at a supervisor's station. A technical foreman says he and his assistants never replaced the seals — that it was the job of the mechanics.

In any event, the bolts that were installed had no seals — and even though Work Order N7204 says to use new seals, nobody did. The rest of the story is a credit to the phenomenal-

ly cool and skillful crew. An isolated incident? According to Federal Aviation Administration records introduced Tuesday, Eastern L-1011s have had to shut down engines in flight on six occasions since September 1981. The engines had either missing or damaged oil seals. What happened after these incidents? FAA inspectors discussed them with Eastern but took no formal action until after this last incident, when the two mechanics received 30-day suspensions.

What kind of government inspection is this? The chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, Jim Burnett, asked the FAA's principal inspector for Eastern if FAA's inspectors had visited the maintenance line to watch the changing of bolts and seals. "We made contact at the vice-president level," was the reply. That prompted an understandable and pertinent response from the chairman: "Vice presidents are not putting on O-rings."

Currently, the FAA is proposing that each airline establish its own maintenance procedures. This is a step backward. Until the FAA moves with more vigor and direction, crews and passengers alike are being subjected to unnecessary and unconscionable risks.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Selling the Satellites

A few weeks ago the Reagan administration announced it was going to sell the United States' four weather satellites to private industry. Instead of presenting a specific case for commercialization, it merely waved the flag of anti-government ideology. The satellites "would be better operated by the private sector," the White House asserted. "The private sector is what made America great," explained the official in charge of the satellites.

This high-profile rhetoric, it turns out, cloaked a more mundane purpose. It was not the private sector that persuaded the administration to act, but a private track established by the Communications Satellite Corp. inside the Department of Commerce, which runs the satellites. Comsat had been lobbying for two years to have the government sell it the \$1.6 billion satellite system for about \$300 million, and buy back the data at a guaranteed profit.

First it tried to persuade the department to cut the satellites' budget, apparently to make the case for divestiture easier. When the proposed sale was rejected last year by the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, the private company persuaded Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to order a review. The council was then headed by the deputy secretary of commerce, Guy Fiske. And Mr. Fiske, it now turns out, was holding discussions for a job with Comsat during the period of review. Eight months later the cabinet council re-

versed itself and Mr. Reagan announced the sale would be made.

The department's general counsel has ruled that Mr. Fiske's actions "create the appearance of (a) using public office for private gain; (b) giving preferential treatment to the corporation and (c) losing impartiality." There was no actual conflict, the counsel contends, since Mr. Fiske did not himself make the decision to sell. But the Justice Department has investigated his actions, and Mr. Fiske, though he long denied any wrongdoing, has turned in his resignation.

Operating the satellites is an intrinsically governmental function, for which no commercial market exists. True, weather forecasts could be sold, but satellite data are only one of their ingredients. The sale would deprive the Weather Service of control over an important asset and reduce the quality of forecasts for no evident gains in efficiency.

The administration justified this bizarre plan with a facade of unsupported rhetoric, and dangling job offers. Comsat succeeded in obtaining a decision in its favor, even though Congress now seems certain to block the sale.

What kind of a government is it that can so easily manipulate to act against the public's clear interest?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Will Reagan Run?

"That's a decision that has not to be made yet." You all got the idea, President Ronald Reagan, in taking the last question at his press conference, was responding to the question heard all over America: will he run? It is a natural thing to ask about a president who will turn 77 in his final year in office if he seeks, wins and serves a second term.

Mr. Reagan is under no obligation to give an answer soon, and he has good reason to be coy. An early announcement that he will run might put an extra political taint on his acts, and an early announcement that he will retire would reduce his influence. A formal announcement of candidacy might have adverse legal consequences. His political opponents and especially his political allies might be conveniently if they could learn his plans early.

White House watchers have noted in recent weeks that the acts of the president's top assistants and of the president himself suggest that he has decided to run. He tells a group of supporters about the unfinished work of his administration. He says that if he does run, he

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Peace in Lebanon

Soviet support for Syria has lately been stepped up, and that is one of the reasons that President Assad feels strong enough to resist Saudi and American pressure. Syria is not committed unconditionally to a pro-Soviet policy, but Mr. George Shultz will find it difficult to wean her away from the Russians unless he is actually in a position to offer the return of occupied Syrian territory — the Golan Heights. Since it is hard to imagine Israel agreeing to this in advance of negotiations, if

at all, it may well be that the Russians now enjoy an effective veto on further progress toward peace on any front.

Of course that does not mean that all or any Soviet pretensions in the Middle East will be accepted. But it may well mean that a renewed American-Soviet dialogue on the Middle East is now essential. [Perhaps] it is time for the West to explore ways of canalizing the Soviet Union's undoubted influence on Syria and the Palestinian organizations into real and practical progress toward peace."

—The Times (London).

### FROM OUR MAY 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1903: Art Scandal in U.S.

**N**EW YORK — The scandal over alleged spurious American paintings has prompted the Metropolitan Museum of Art to again investigate the question of whether any of its examples attributed to Martin, Inness, Wyant and other American artists are really genuine. The investigation reflects the uneasiness existing in museums. Some artists are seizing the opportunity to impress upon collectors that they should purchase paintings directly from artists, instead of through dealers. The scandal is naturally attended by charges of conspiracy and jealousy, but beneath all lies the fact that there has been working during several years the most successful counterfeiting system in the history of American art.

#### 1933: Currency Plan Expected

**L**ONDON — It was learned here (yesterday) that the coming World Economic Conference will likely be faced with a de facto proposal for stabilization of currencies by means of a tripartite equalization fund in which the United States, Great Britain and France would maintain a given ratio between their respective currencies. The plan, which originated in Washington, is said to have met with the approval of France. Under the plan, it is understood that currencies, with slight fluctuations, would be maintained by the equalization fund. The results of the efforts here would, if satisfactory, be a currency stabilization plan to be worked out on a more permanent basis at the conference.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## A Proposal for Cutting U.S. Deficit . . .

By Alan S. Blinder

WASHINGTON — The big policy question for the fiscal 1984 budget is the same as it was a year ago: Should taxes be raised?

Despite efforts in the House and Senate to raise taxes in their budget resolutions, President Reagan has refused to accept any increase this year.

He is right on this one. With the economy barely past the bottom of its worst slump in decades, this is an inauspicious time to raise taxes — unless the Federal Reserve is about to deliver a much easier monetary policy than anyone anticipates.

The recovery looks extremely fragile. While much was made of the announcement that real gross national product grew in the first quarter of 1983, closer examination reveals that the GNP report was a disaster. If the preliminary numbers are correct, more than two-thirds of the reported growth came from a slowdown in the rate of inventory liquidation. Growth of real final sales (GNP less inventory change) slackened dramatically from the healthy rate achieved in the previous quarter. The bloom is off the boom.

So raising taxes this year runs the risk of exposing the economy yet again to recession. But if the United States doesn't raise taxes, you ask, how will it ever get the deficits under control? The answer is that taxes must indeed be raised — sometime.

Under current tax laws and spending plans, the administration projects a deficit in fiscal 1983 that is roughly 6 percent of GNP, an alarming figure. If policy is not adjusted between now and then, government borrowing may exceed personal saving. If all personal saving is used to finance the government deficit, companies must finance their own investments or turn to foreign lenders. Investment

is sure to suffer. Though the crowding-out problem is not upon us yet, it is not too early to start whittling away at those mountainous out-year deficits. But measures designed to close the out-year deficits need not — indeed, should not — have much revenue impact in fiscal 1984. We need, instead, to mount an attack now on future deficits.

The president's proposed "contingency tax" does exactly this. The contingency tax consists of a surtax on personal and corporate incomes and an excise tax on petroleum, to be imposed in fiscal 1986 if the economy is growing and the deficit is not yet below 2.5 percent of GNP. The contingencies seem very likely to come true. So the economics of the proposal seem right.

Now for the bad news. The politics of the proposal are so ludicrous that it is widely regarded as a gimmick designed to postpone the day of reckoning. The contingency tax is embodied in no legislation. It is no more than a promise that some future Congress will do what the present Congress finds unpalatable. Such temporizing can hardly be expected to calm the jittery credit markets.

If Congress is correct to reject a tax increase this year, where does this leave us? Here is part of the answer (the rest must come on the spending side):

Congress should enact legislation now that produces revenue for future budgets, starting perhaps with fiscal year 1986. The additional revenue

should amount to at least 2 percent of GNP. And there should be no contingencies except the obvious (and unstated) possibility that subsequent congresses will repeal the law.

From where will the revenue come? In a way, this is less important than that it come from somewhere. Congress will no doubt think of other ideas, but here are two relatively benign ways.

The most inviting way to raise revenue is to mount a full-scale assault on the hundreds of loopholes that now deface the tax code like so much bad graffiti. Tax reform badly needs support from the citizenry, because it certainly won't get any from Washington's legions of lobbyists.

And while I am daydreaming, here is another possibility: Let Congress enact three consecutive 3-percent increases in personal income tax rates, to take effect at the beginning of 1986, 1987, and 1988. At the end of the three-year period, tax brackets should be indexed. But we shouldn't stop there. We should also index the definition of income from capital, so that only real interest and real capital gains would be taxed, and limit the deductibility of interest to real interest payments.

On the corporate side, depreciation lives should be lengthened to correspond to economic realities, and then depreciation allowances should be indexed to end inflationary distortions for good.

Lest anybody miss the message, the bill might be named the "Recovery from the 'Economic Recovery Tax of 1981' Act."

The writer, a professor of economics at Princeton University, contributed this article to The Washington Post.

## Mitterrand Plans to Go On Offensive

By William Safire

PARIS — "My right hand is been rolled up; my left has been driven in back; my center has been smashed," Marshal Foch was reportedly said to have said to Marshal Joffre at one of the battles of the Marne, adding: "Excellent! I shall attack."

The Socialist economy of France is reeling backward on every front. Inflation is roaring along at 9 percent, triple that of the United States; not even interest rates of 14 percent can hold nervous investment capital in France; after three forced devaluations and a fourth on the way, the franc has lost nearly half its value against the dollar.

The realization is sinking in that the situation must get worse before it can get better. Two years ago, the newly elected *utopians* under François Mitterrand closed their eyes to reality and went on an inflationary binge. Handouts were increased, the workweek was shortened, vacations were stretched to five weeks a year and the printing presses rolled out money. Now the paper is demanding payment.

For the first time in a generation, the average Frenchman's real income is about to be reduced. Prices are outstripping wages and workers will be forced to lend the government 10 percent of the taxes they paid for 1983. As retail sales plummet, infuriated interest groups from travel agents to small shopkeepers are taking to the streets; polls show support for the Socialists collapsing.

Excellent, says President Mitterrand, I shall attack. His chosen villain, against which he is trying to rally the French people: the economy of the United States.

Evolving what the historian Richard Hofstadter called "the paranoid style in politics," the leader of Socialist France speaks darkly of unnamed forces that "desire to see France fail." As France pays the price for its profligacy while the United States moves out of its needed recession toward strong recovery, Mitterrand whips up resentment among his countrymen and directs it across the Atlantic Ocean.

"It is not normal," he insists, "that the United States budget deficit be paid by us in particular." In view, the American refusal to increase taxes, and not Socialist blundering, is "a cause of worldwide disequilibrium." After years of blaming his recession on our recession, he is now blaming his recession on our recovery.

That takes *le grand chapeau*. The reason that capital is flowing out of France to the United States and other countries has little to do with deficits or interest rates and much to do with the desire of people to hold on to their money: American free enterprise is stable and France's Socialist economy is shaky, and money flows to those places where risk and low rates are low.

Never mind such annoying fundamentals; here comes the Mitterrand blame-America offensive. As John Vincent of The New York Times has been reporting this week, French Socialists are huddling with leaders from other Socialist countries in Europe to do what the IMF study that compares NATO and Warsaw Pact aircraft on the basis of counting only those assigned to combat squadrons manned by trained crews and believed assigned nuclear roles. On this basis, the balance is 6.7 and 9.1 percent. Argentina had less-enviable annual growth (2.6 percent) but still expanded its exports by 10.7 percent a year.

But in the period 1980-82, as world recession set in, Latin America's trade declined 25 to 30 percent, Kuczynski pointed out; at the same time, interest rates peaked. The "scissors effect" of declining export earnings and rising interest costs on about \$300 billion of external debt (short-term and long-term private and public) produced the squeeze that nearly caused Mexico to default in 1982.

That year, export earnings of the Latin American countries totaled about \$100 billion, but on the \$200 billion of debt owed to commercial banks these countries had to pay \$45 billion in interest, or 45 percent of total export earnings.

Interest rates are so high on the Latin loans, because the banks "started to get cold feet" after 1980, Kuczynski said; they raised rates and short-term debts until Mexico, for instance, now pays more than 3 percent over the London interbank rate. That means Mexico has annual interest costs \$1.5 billion higher now than back in August 1982.

To meet such debt-service charges — not to mention repayment of loans coming due — Mexico and most other debtor nations have had to reduce internal spending and submit to austerity programs demanded by the International Monetary Fund and by other nations. But such austerity adversely affects the interests and living standards of the politically powerful middle class (including the military) through reduced subsidies, rising prices, higher taxes and interest rates and unemployment.

Thus, in Kuczynski's view, stern efforts to meet the debt problem could cause internal political upheaval or instability; the fear of such political consequences could cause some national leaders to choose default. If defiance of foreign creditors, particularly the *voix*, proved politically popular, it could spread to other debtor nations, Kuczynski suggested, with drastic worldwide effect not only on banks but on nations dependent on imports from exports to Latin America.

Venezuela's government resists seeking an IMF loan, for example, although it has had to postpone payment on about \$9 billion due this year. But the IMF would require an unpopular austerity program; one reason for the government's reluctance is that elections are scheduled later this year.

Solomon said IMF austerity requirements, though necessary, might be somewhat too severe in Mexico and elsewhere.

"The way out is to grow out," he said — to get world trade growing again so that the debtor countries could expand exports and meet their obligations. But until then, he said, creditor nations and banks, together with the IMF, have to keep lending to the Latin nations because "otherwise they can't even pay interest" or what they already owe.

Or maybe, Kuczynski suggested — sounding not too optimistic — the banks might even reduce interest rates, and hence their earnings, rather than lend more.

*The New York Times*

*The New York Times*

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## EC Rejects Aid Request Of 3d World

**Commodity Producers Sought \$450 Million**

*Reuters*

**BRUSSELS** — The European Community rejected Thursday demands from developing countries for more than \$450 million to help offset the devastating effects of a collapse in world commodity prices in 1980-81, diplomats said.

They said the refusal, after two days of talks, could jeopardize future relations between the community and 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific, orACP, states.

These countries, many of them heavily in debt, asked for the money to offset a drastic slump in export earnings in 1980 and 1981 when the world recession sent prices for commodities such as coffee and cocoa plummeting, they said.

Despite fierce opposition, the community said it would not agree to increase the amounts available and wanted further study of the problem. Community officials said this amounted to a rejection of the request.

Community ministers agreed that the shortfall was caused by "freak conditions" and they expected a recent improvement in world prices to lead to better export earnings.

Both sides are bound by the five-year Lomé convention on aid and trade, part of which seeks to guarantee steady revenue for ACP states producing raw materials. The present convention expires in 1985.

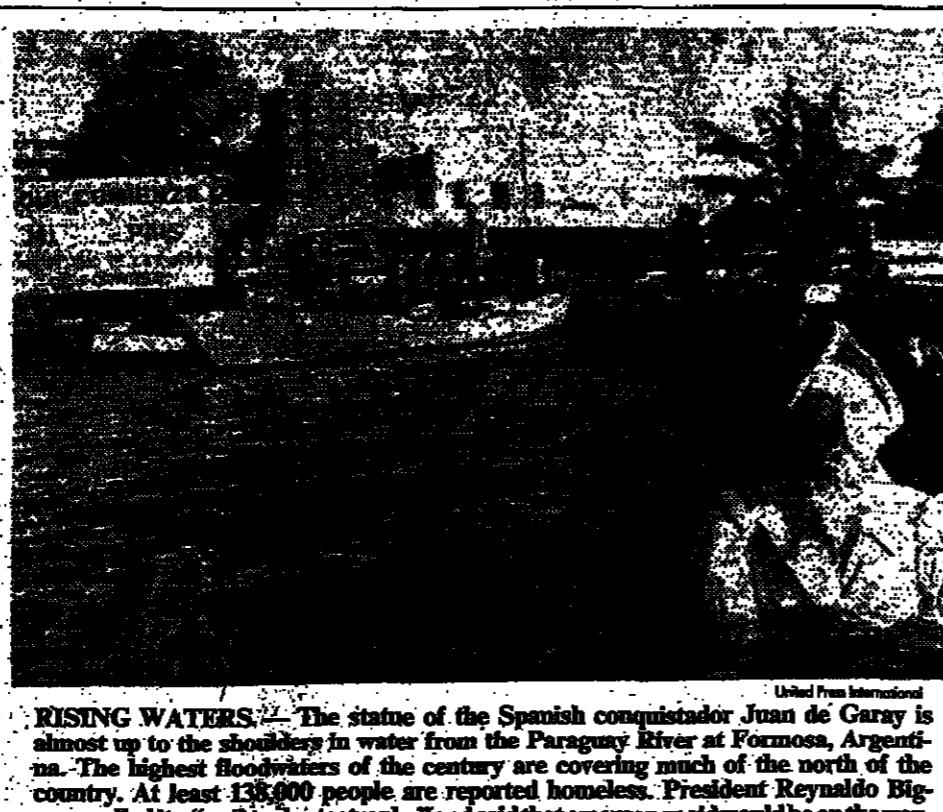
The French minister of development, Christian Nucci, acknowledged that the system to guarantee revenue, known as stabex, had fallen short of expectations and suggested reforming it.

"There is a need to concentrate on diversification of products and aim at self-sufficiency in food," he said.

ACP diplomats said they believed the community's package could overshadow talks later this year on a new convention.

"We found ourselves faced with a brick wall," said Fiji's foreign minister, Moses Coibonavu.

But despite a tough line by many ACP delegates, the diplomats and others were some calls for moderation, by developing countries anxious not to damage chances for future cooperation.



**RISING WATERS** — The statue of the Spanish conquistador Juan de Garay is almost up to the shoulders in water from the Paraguay River at Formosa, Argentina. The highest floodwaters of the century are covering much of the north of the country. At least 138,000 people are reported homeless. President Reynaldo Bigioane called it a "natural catastrophe" and said that emergency aid would be on the way.

## Despite Non-Embassy in Taiwan, U.S. Remains a Prominent Force

By Clyde Haberman  
*New York Times Service*

**TAIPEI** — The American non-embassy is a plain, cream-colored building just off a tree-lined byway of small shops. The building goes by the name of the American Institute in Taiwan, a nonprofit corporation staffed by non-diplomats, according to its charter. It looks suspiciously like an embassy, however, even if no flag flies out front.

The old embassy was in another part of town, before the United States severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan in 1979 in order to give formal recognition to mainland China.

The 55 or so staff members of the non-embassy have been "separated" from the federal government, but their salaries are paid by the State Department. Their director is the equivalent of an ambassador. When they move on to the next assignment, they will — as with the wave of a wand — become Foreign Service officers again,

without loss of rank or seniority for their "voluntary" duty here.

This minnow fools no one, and was never intended to. Other countries have similar arrangements — designed to recognize the Chinese Nationalist government formally, but eager to do business using trade offices or cultural associations.

Taiwan, or the Republic of China as it is officially named, has diplomatic ties with only 23 nations but trade relations with 140. There is cynicism here about the double-edged way in which the foreigners have handled their China quandary, but business is business.

"We have to maintain substantive relationships," said James C.Y. Soong, a senior government spokesman. "There is a real concern that the non-embassy have been 'separated' from the real China, symbolism also counts." There is a desperate seeking here of international acceptance, a foreign resident said.

For the short run, at least, Taiwan's emphasis is on solidifying foreign ties through trade and hope.

That the Reagan administration plans to provide \$780 million in arms for 1984 — a shade less than this year but more than three years ago even with adjustment for inflation.

Taiwan's original pronouncements of "profound regret" over the U.S. decision have turned into a tattoo of praise for the administration.

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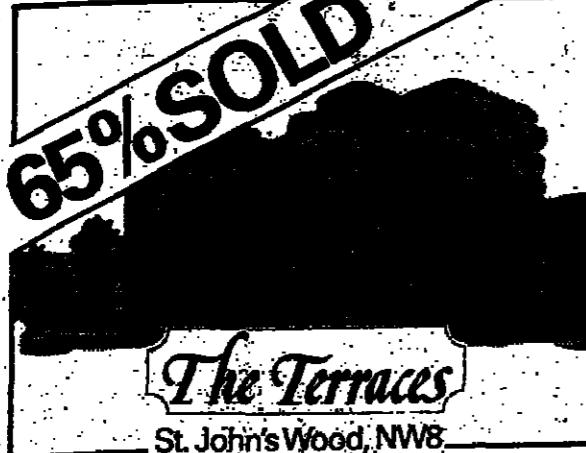
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## Panama: Vacuum at the Top

### 16 Political Parties and One Military Strongman

By Christopher Dickey  
*Washington Post Service*

**PANAMA CITY** — "Once is enough," said President Ricardo de la Espriella, explaining why he would not try to hold onto his job in elections planned for next year, the first popular vote for a president of Panama since 1968.

"I do not envy anyone this position in 1985," he said, sitting in a new elegant official residence a few blocks from the dilapidated, over-crowded clipboard tenements of central Panama City. "The problems of Panama — economic, social — won't be resolved in a year or, for that matter, more."

Central America's wars loom just beyond the horizon. Their indirect impact is already felt in the form of declining investment by frightened financiers and dramatically dropping sales of the products that Panama makes or imports from around the world to its Colón Free Zone.

The more direct threat of violence is a constant worry, and fears are growing that the Reagan administration's apparent willingness to resort to military steps will only make matters worse.

Mr. de la Espriella and other Panamanians do not expect Nicaragua or Cuba to respond to increased pressure with capitulation or even with conventional warfare, but by sabotage and subversion.

that would continue to take advantage of the region's painful underdevelopment.

Panama faces this, moreover, with a sense that even now, almost two years after Omar Torrijos died in a plane crash, there is a "vacuum" in the country's leadership, to use Mr. de la Espriella's phrase.

For more than a decade Panama's politics were entirely dominated by General Torrijos, who commanded its National Guard and by a single issue, the Panama Canal. With the canal treaties in effect since October 1979 and General Torrijos gone since the summer of 1981, the country's political institutions often appeared to be seeking, without finding, an issue or a man around whom they could coalesce.

General Torrijos's successor as chief of the National Guard, General Rubén Darío Paredes, 49, is clearly preparing to run for the presidency while trying to hold onto the guard as long as possible. It remains to be seen whether he can be a military man as president.

But as government officials point out, there is virtually no competition despite the existence of at least 16 political parties.

"In my most intimate self, I would prefer not to be a candidate," General Paredes said in an interview. "No president is going to be popular now. The people are demanding solutions, answers, that cannot be given."



Ricardo de la Espriella

"In 1984, the military will have had power for 16 years," he continued. "We want the military out of power, but it can only be with a powerful president, someone who cannot only win, but can lead. Only a strong president can keep the military out of power."

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## Secession Bid Stalls Cyprus Plan

By Andriana Ierodiakonou  
*International Herald Tribune*

**ATHENS** — The fate of a new UN initiative to draw up a new peace plan for Cyprus is in the balance this week, pending a decision by leaders of the Turkish Cypriot minority on whether to go ahead with a unilateral declaration of independence in the northern sector of the island.

This appears to be part of an angry Turkish response to a UN General Assembly resolution May 13 calling for the withdrawal of occupation troops. After adoption of the resolution, Mr. Denktaş called a meeting with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who is leading the UN peace effort.

Reports of the UN initiative first emerged during an April visit to Athens by President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus for consultations with the Greek government on future handling of the Cyprus problem. Wednesday in Athens, Mr. Kyprianou said his government would appeal to the Security Council if the Turkish Cypriots declared independence.

The possibility of a declaration of independence, which diplomatic observers of the UN peace process say could be a serious blow to its prospects for success, was raised by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, in London earlier this week. Mr. Denktaş told The Times of London he would propose independence when he returned home at the end of this week.

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## WEEKEND

May 20, 1983

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## Stepping to the Music, However Measured or Far Away

## Woodstock, 14 Years On

by Vicki Elliott

**P**ARIS — Stephen Stills complains that he looks more like a politician than a rock star, and says that he is thinking of moving from California to Washington, where all his political buddies are. In California, it's OK to be a little chubby and you can read one book, he says, but he sounds as if he knows he has begun to transgress the California codes. Stills, at 38, is rounded, and boozes and says that this is a big year for him.

He has just been in Spain, England, West Germany and Switzerland manufacturing television and radio shows that should prepare the way for June, when Crosby, Stills & Nash return up again for their first major European tour. Eleven million people watched them in 1977, when they did 21 concerts across the United States, and in Europe they are expecting the crowds. "We figured that we'd let the Rolling Stones do it first and work some of the bugs out of the system," Stills says with a grin, referring to the Stones' big tour last summer.

It will be 14 years after Woodstock, or since 1969, when, with the singer Neil Young, they were a new group with a new hit ("Judy Blue Eyes," written for Stills' girlfriend at the time, Judy Collins) and about to start a new school that brought folk techniques into rock music and had home-tango guitars all over the world playing with Stills' Hicks and jazz-flavored harmonies. They had come their separate ways: (David Crosby from the Byrds, Graham Nash from The Hollies, Young and Stills from Buffalo Springfield) and only a couple of years later they began to go their separate ways again; but every four years or so since they have picked up the pieces again to play or record together.

The group had its propensity for fusion and fusion, but now, Stills says, they're very happy with each other, thank you, perhaps even a little closer. "Every time they call it a reunion," Stills says. "But we only play together every four years." Crosby lives in San Francisco, Nash in Hawaii and Stills in Los Angeles. Their children, about the same age, and Nash, with Stills and two sons (one by his estranged wife, the French singer Veronique Sansom) over to Hawaii, where they have been getting into "middle-aged sports like golf."

Young is good for kids and other growing things, Stills says. He took his friend Tobi Moffett, a former Democratic congressman, there after they had beaten their brains out and Moffett just lost last year's senatorial race for Connecticut. "I said, 'This is Uncle Stephen's program for a workaholic.' You can come on the wing of the airplane if you like, but you're coming," Stills says, laying down the law again and again. The chubby sofa sits in the sofa, the instruments short-sitting in it because "you know what you've got to take a lot of beating today."

What is eating at Stills is his treatment at the hands of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of his first venture into film. He is about to fly down to Cannes, where this year's American protest film, "War Fever," directed by John Badham, will be screened without the two songs Stills wrote for it. He heard about the from Badham (also responsible for "Saturday Night Fever") a week or so ago, sounding very low and relaying the message from Frank Yalans, chairman of the MGM board: "He thinks songs in films degrade them."

The film is about a boy whose passion for video games entangles him with a computer that is about to run World War III, and Badham is hoping its anti-nuclear theme will go down well in Europe. Stills put a lot of work into his songs, which will figure on the Crosby, Stills & Nash album due out soon. The enthusiasm



Stephen Stills

is sound, as usual, is catching but the songs sound their point out uncharacteristically (the provisional title was "Slam Dancing").

*We're all on our own, so look at us now  
How can we not raise a voice against the madness?*

The MGM decision to cut them from the film was too much, and the thought of it turns Stills rigid with fury. "I went from major disappointment," he says, "to glacial." He freezes in the sofa. "To glacial suspicion."

He burned his fingers once before, writing Dennis Hopper a song for "Easy Rider" — Bob Dylan was chosen — but he had been hoping that this new project might lead to a new phase of his career. He loved the film. "People keep sending me scripts, but I've never found anything else worth working on" and he enjoyed the collaboration. So the movie moguls think songs in Elma degrade them?

"As a matter of fact, I'm taking Barbara Streisand's out of her," Stills mimics.

He doesn't go as far as to attribute these drawbacks to party politics, but he makes no bones about his own. "I'm a liberal, a responsible liberal," Stills says, "very involved in the Democratic party and the National Committee." His first political campaign was in 1960, when he was 15, and he still has his "Students for Kennedy" button.

What is eating at Stills is his treatment at the hands of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of his first venture into film. He is about to fly down to Cannes, where this year's American protest film, "War Fever," directed by John Badham, will be screened without the two songs Stills wrote for it. He heard about the from Badham (also responsible for "Saturday Night Fever") a week or so ago, sounding very low and relaying the message from Frank Yalans, chairman of the MGM board: "He thinks songs in films degrade them."

The film is about a boy whose passion for video games entangles him with a computer that is about to run World War III, and Badham is hoping its anti-nuclear theme will go down well in Europe. Stills put a lot of work into his songs, which will figure on the Crosby, Stills & Nash album due out soon. The enthusiasm

begins, wielding his Spanish "y" like a lasso and letting fly at U.S. policy in Latin America. "We act like Victorian England with bad manners. We've got to quit considering these countries in terms of ourselves. We have no respect for their language, traditions or religion."

Stills himself is at home both in Spanish and in Latin music, whose rhythms cropped up in his work in the mid-1970s. He says that he plays good timbales, and that they are ingrained in his soul. (He plays not only more orthodox jazz percussion instruments but piano and bass as well, and as someone who spent a year jamming with Jimi Hendrix in New York, he doesn't do too badly on the guitar.)

Shades of his experiences in Costa Rica should surface in a novel he has been working on for the last five years, about the children of an expatriate and how they left cheeseburgers and cans and rock and roll for another culture. "Not the great American novel, just a little little book," he says. "I'm always writing." He has a system he calls the Everword Pudding which entails putting down words and not stopping. A lot of it is terrible, he admits, "but once in awhile it is just gorgeous and you take it out and brush it up."

He takes as much pleasure in his music, and he seems to be looking forward to the latest resurrection of Crosby, Stills & Nash. "We've got a crackjack rock 'n' roll band," he says, slapping the sofa.

*The Crosby, Stills & Nash tour begins in Paris on June 11 and continues tentatively in Hamburg, Berlin, Essen, Darmstadt, Aachen, Toulouse, Barcelona, Malaga, Madrid, San Sebastian, Rome, Leiden, Turin, Frejus, Lyons, Quimper and Milton Keynes or Wembley.*

## Don't Go Away Mad, Just Go Away

by Donald Hemmings

**N**EW YORK — A few years ago — in the fifth century, to be exact — a Syrian hermit named Simeon decided he had had enough of life's hurry-burly. He built himself a platform atop a pillar, climbed on it and stayed there for 35 years. During those decades of retreat, St. Simeon Stylios, as he is now known, must have aroused a ravenous curiosity in the large public that had heard of his feet. I don't know what happened when Simeon eventually came down from his perch, but I suspect that a booking agent was waiting at the foot of the pillar with a tempting offer for a long personal-appearance tour.

For, as history has shown again and again, the public is endlessly fascinated by such withdrawals, during which legends about the reticent figure are spun and a craving for his return grows. We know how the French public pined for the exiled Napoleon; and how they cheered when he came back from Elba; we also know, however, that he could not stand his success and was packed off to another island where he spent his last years, reading his old review and trying to arrange another European tour.

A similar phenomenon can be observed in the music world. No matter how remarkable an artist may be, the public will eventually take him for granted.

This can be such a shock to a person accustomed to celebrity that ailments, rest and imagined, begin to attack him and doubt nimbly away at his self-esteem. For some artists, total withdrawal is the answer. For others, a controlled pattern of withdrawals and returns seems to work: when hope is present, the psyche stays strong and so does the public's interest.

The crucial role of withdrawal and return in the lives of famous people was emphasized provocatively a generation ago by Arnold J. Toynbee in his "A Study of History." Some of the British historian's themes have waited under examination, but this one, I think, has remained durably valid.

Scarcity generally creates demand, even in music. The career of Sviatoslav Richter, who quit his solo career many years ago, has taken on a radiance that might not now be so powerful if he had gone on playing the violin in public into old age. But, if he announced a recital at Carnegie Hall tomorrow, at age 82, who wouldn't want to be there? The same sort of fascinated curiosity developed over the late Glenn Gould's desertion from the concert stage. He was the Simeon Stylios of the piano, who, unfortunately, never did come down from his perch.

There are other, more conventionally reclusive, musicians who make themselves scarce for personal or political reasons, but in whom interest is intense when they do surface.

Imagine the box-office crush that will develop if Sviatoslav Richter,

perhaps the best and certainly the most elusive of Soviet pianists, is ever allowed to give another New York recital. Appearances anywhere in the world by the introverted Italian pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli are rare but almost always received with awed respect. Carlo Kleiber has kept curiously high about the depth and breadth of his conducting genius by severely limiting his schedule. Another conductor, the Romanian eccentric Sergiu Celibidache, made a few records early in his career and then swore off the medium: if he were to produce a new one next week it would be an automatic sensation.

The reputations of many conductors, in fact, seem to depend on the scarcity factor as much as on talent. Their popularity often seems to drop for no better reason than that they have spent too much time in the same post. Ten years as music director of a major orchestra is a safe span nowadays; the maestro who remains popular beyond that time must be a great politician, a brilliant gambler or both.

I: It is not only performing musicians who have been known to find profit in an occasional retreat from the world. Madmen and saints, political leaders and mystics, scholars and writers have found that isolation can promote creativity and give new perspectives to old problems.

Dostoyevsky in Siberian exile; Lenin in Switzerland, Gandhi and Hitler in jail, Thoreau at Walden Pond, Moses on the mountain, Christ in the desert — all retreated from public life and returned with objectives clarified, sometimes to the benefit of the world, sometimes not. There is something about being temporarily out of touch with the world that purifies the mind, and shifts perspectives. Exile, whether voluntary or forced, may be an altered state that allows one to slough off conventional answers to problems and make coping with change much easier.

A few composers have been creative exploiters of the withdrawal and return pattern. Verdi came out of his 70s to write "Otello" and "Falstaff." Wagner, an exile several times in his career, used these periods to write and promulgate his odd theories about art and politics, thereby fanning Europe's interest in his personality, at least.

Perhaps more common is the composer who quits the race in mid-stream, rich in honors and content with his achievements (Rossini, Silvestri, Elgar). Among our contemporaries, Aaron Copland seems to have followed the same pattern of withdrawal without return. Under the rules of myth and legend, however, his admirers are forced to wonder whether he has actually stopped writing or if there may be drawers full of Copland manuscripts awaiting publication.

The shrewd performers, even if they never go into full withdrawal, learn to manage their talents before the audience just often enough to keep curiosity aroused. The saddest of spectacles is the gifted young musician who accepts every engagement offered to him and comes to be treated as part of the landscape. I don't have to mention his name; it is Legion. Although he plays as beautifully as ever, the public pays less and less attention. He becomes a bore before his time.

You might expect the young and the eager to fumble away careers in this way, but even some formerly revered virtuosos come to be overexposed through poor management, simple greed or a nefarious compulsion to be in the public eye, no matter when, how or where. When that happens, a cemeine fan finds himself wanting to tell the fading hero: "Don't go away mad, but go away. Take a canoe trip, visit your cousin in Nova Scotia, take up skydiving, get arrested in a good cause and go to jail. Your absence will only make our hearts grow fonder."

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## Yourcenar: The Gospel Truth

**P**ARIS — The most surprising double act to be heard these days is Marguerite Yourcenar and Marion Williams: the stately French writer and academic and the great, growling, shouting and singing singer of gospel songs.

They have just made an album called "Precious Memories" (released in Paris by Auvidis). On one side, Yourcenar, in her grave, flexible speaking voice, intones her French translations

## MARY BLUME

of black hymns, poems, memoirs and Bessie Smith's "Mr. Rich Man." On the other side, Williams sings, without any accompaniment, six gospel songs.

The two women will perform the record live at the Espace Cardin in Paris for charity this fall. Yourcenar is a gracious mandarin, the first and only woman member of the Académie Française; Williams is exuberant, shy, alert for a good giggle. Williams knows the Bible by heart. Yourcenar is not, in the strict sense, a believer.

"I believe in all gods with a very undifferentiated platitude," she says. She abandoned Catholicism when very young. "I think though that it is very important to have a religious upbringing — whatever it is that approaches you to religious myth, religious legend, so that you know something about it."

Yourcenar has long been interested in black American music and did a book of translations of spirituals in the 1960s. The collaboration with Marion Williams came about through Jerry Wilson, a young, Paris-based white from Arkansas who met Yourcenar when he helped out a French television crew that was filming her at home in Maine. Wilson, a student of gospel, directed "Gospel Caravan" in Paris in 1979. It starred Marion Williams, was dedicated to Yourcenar and her friend Grace Frick, and featured a Yourcenar translation of "All God's Chillun Got Wings."

Yourcenar and Williams finally met last year in Philadelphia, where Williams lives, and the album was cut in about two hours. Yourcenar sees nothing incongruous about the collaboration.

"We are both representatives of the human race. That's all there is to be said," she says.

Yourcenar's hope in making the record is to help the French feel the spirit of gospel. "The French public likes Afro-American music but they don't know about it," she said in a Paris hotel during her annual visit to France.

"For too many French people, even today," she writes on the record sleeve, "black music means excitement, noise, warmth or exuberance, shrieking and foot-stamping — in other words a sort of primitive music which indeed it is, but they don't see that it is also a treasury of fervor, pain, gaiety and simple tenderness." For Yourcenar gospel is great sung poetry.

Yourcenar first visited the South when she emigrated to the United States at the start of World War II. Her interest in black music is not academic, a word she uses with great distaste; it reflects a writer's appreciation of another literature. She describes herself as an amateur in the old sense. "Someone who loves something, I'm an amateur, an amateur. Comme ça est dans le langage," she adds, "because one is never connaisseur enough."

Translation, says Yourcenar, is a sort of crossword puzzle. "And it is a way to know another man's mind. I hate the word adaptation. I hope not to adapt one word, to leave it as I can." She has translated, with a break, from a variety of languages from Japanese to Punjabi to Greek. Through her translations the Greek poet Constantine Cavafy became known in France. She has also translated Yukio Mishima, Aristophanes, James Baldwin and "What Maisie Knew" by Henry James.

"I approach translations usually by love. 'What Maisie Knew' was not so much a labor of love. It was a labor."

Her first attempt at translation was Virginia Woolf's "The Waves," which she describes as a polyphonic poem. "I thought it was well paid. I was wrong." She went to Woolf about the translation in 1939. "I had a long conversation with her. She was totally uninterested in the problems of translation and she was quite right."



Marguerite Yourcenar, left, and Marion Williams.

She recently made a leisurely trip around the world, punctuated by a long stay in Japan to work on Mishima translations and in India to work on the poems of Amrita Pritam. The trip will also provide Yourcenar, a lifelong and patient traveler, with a book of her own.

"I thought I would write a book about different countries — not a travelogue although there would be some meditations on places and on writers who have been connected with a place, such as perhaps Conrad in Bangkok." The book, she says, so far has a backbone and a title, "Le Tour de la Prison," which comes from her book "Oeuvre au Noir."

"It is from the part where the young man leaving says, 'I would be foolish to want to die without having made the round of the prison.'"

Yourcenar has a grandee's friendliness and beautiful manners. She is, she says, very patient, and clearly she is generous with her time. "The days are long," she says. "There is plenty of time."

Translating often comes as an interruption, a relaxation. "Working on your own book I wouldn't say is very tense but it's ardent," she says. She doesn't mind or care when she will complete the travel book: "It may go very quickly or I may be completely baffled." She is not a nervous writer and sees no need to keep to a strict schedule. "If I kept a schedule it would be bad work. Sometimes I work all day, sometimes five minutes, I never count the hours or the number of words. Counting words is like people weighing their food."

She spends only about two months a year in France, which means she does not attend meetings of the Académie Française. "I told them that I accepted what they so graciously, some of them, offered, I am rarely in France so they would rarely see me in any case." She is sorry she will not be here to vote for Léopold Sédar Senghor, the Senegalese poet and president, next month but does not think her fellow academicians will turn him down. "I don't think they would dare," she says.

She would have voted for Charles Trenet, the poet and singer whom the Academy rejected this winter. "Trenet seemed worth as much as many of the people there. He is well known. As long as there are movie stars like René Clair and scientists in the Academy, why not Trenet, especially in a town where literature has become so verbal?"

Yourcenar has a reputation, undeserved she says, for being a recluse. The reputation stems in part from the fact that in Maine she lives on the lovely island resort of Mount Desert, which to the French suggests a duchy island. It is far from that, especially with fans from nearby Canada who have seen her on French television.

"I am not at all a recluse, I wish I were," she says. "It's true that I don't frequent French society much."

On June 8 she plans to spend her 80th birthday quietly at home. "When you live on an island you hardly know you're in America," she says. "I remember once an irritable man in the village saying, 'I'm sick of it here, I'm going to the States.'"

## The Background Music Man

by Jeffrey Robinson

**L**ONDON — Carl Davis might well be one of the most famous unknown composers in the world: He's the tinkling piano in the next apartment, the strings that underline the teary goodbye, the drums and bugles that call for a cavalry charge, the maker of the music that crescendos as the hero rides off into the sunset.

"None of this was my intention when I first came into the music business," explains the 47-year-old Davis, a middle-aged New Yorker. "I was a teenager playing the piano, originally with the Robert Shaw Chorale in New York, then as a rehearsal pianist with operas in Santa Fe and New York. But I soon realized that I wanted to do more than just play piano. I had already started composing and I could see that if I was going to play Carmen 12 hours a day I'd never have the chance to find out if I could write. So I quit the job I had and like that became a composer."

The obvious place to begin was where he knew people, and that was by doing music for shows. One of them was called "Diversions" and won an off-Broadway award in 1961. A year later, with the name changed to "Twists," the show came to London.

So did Davis. "I found work here by writing original



## TRAVEL

## Time to Plan Summer Vacation: The Whole World's Out There

## ITALY

**R**OME plans to be at its best this summer. This is Holy Year, and Catholics will need no further incentive to come; others will have an opportunity to witness the pageantry with which the church celebrates special occasions, which will be frequent. And for all, there is the promise of this great but tarnished city to dress in its finest, to sweep its streets and to make a special effort to protect those who use them peacefully against the predators who prey upon them.

As a resident, I look forward to August. To walk the streets of this city and to bask in the sunshine on its major and minor squares is a joy at any season, but one that is not unmitigated. The streets are dirty, the traffic horrendous — a special problem in a city whose liveliest streets have no sidewalks. Byways are rampant with petty crime.

August attenuates the traffic, as the cars that clog the city fan out to spread havoc on the highways of this country and its neighbors. And the Holy Year has brought promises that something will be done about the trash and the thieves. Nothing is certain in this volatile country, but the mayor of Rome has said he will find the funds to make it possible.

So Rome this August should be better even than in other Augusts for those who want to travel at their own pace the splendor that architects from antiquity through the Baroque have bestowed. Moreover, they will be able to witness the solemn rites that will be a daily occurrence in St. Peter's and in the other basilicas of the Vatican, the Sunday masses celebrated by Pope John Paul II or a cardinal acting in his stead and the Friday afternoon devotions at the Stations of the Cross on St. Peter's Square.

One caution — Holy Year places special stress on hotel and other lodging facilities, so reservations should be made early.

— Henry Kamm

## EGYPT

**B**ECAUSE of the heat, it won't be to everyone's liking. But Aswan, situated near the Nile River's First Cataract, is a summer attraction if one is looking for peace and quiet, clean air and clear blue skies.

The town, which has more of an African flavor than any other place I have been in Egypt, is normally a winter resort, with a peak season running from October through April. In summer, it thaws in temperatures that can reach 115 degrees Fahrenheit (46 Centigrade). But the climate is dry, and during a July visit I was far less uncomfortable than I am during a humid summer heat spell in New York.

Most winter resorts have cut-rate summer prices. Aswan is no exception. Good hotels, such as the Oberoi and the Cataract, both with swimming pools, lower their prices by 15 to 20 percent. So do the more modest hotels, too.

Wander about in the market and bazaar and walk along the Nile early in the morning and then have a swim and a siesta. In the late afternoon, when the light softens into mellow pastels, hire a felucca, those ancient boats with huge sails, and cruise along the river silently through water filled with birds. You will catch the birds that have been killed by electrocution.

In Aswan, unlike most tourist areas in Egypt, hawkers and pickpockets, who can be annoying, are not. In summer, the town has two speeds — slow and stop. For those who wish to lase into a bucolic torpor for a few days, I recommend it.

— William E. Farrell

## BRITAIN

**A**T the height of the English summer — providing, of course, that you are clever enough to find an English summer that has a height — there are few pleasures greater than choosing a county and exploring it. The classics, I suppose, are Devon, Cornwall, Cumbria (the Lake District) and Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire (the Cotswolds and a good deal more); inevitably, they are also terribly crowded. So why not Kent, the compact, scenically soothing and historically rich southeastern corner of the country, so easily reached from London?

The student of the past can visit the battlefield where William the Conqueror conquered in 1066 (it is at Battle, not Hastings, no matter what the schoolbooks say) and Chartwell, the home of Sir Winston Churchill. The lover of architecture will find castles at Deal and Dover and Rochester, as well as churches of great distinction, from the vast Gothic cathedral at Canterbury to the tiny church at Barfreston, a little-known gem of the Romanesque. No country is richer in great houses; Kent also has Penshurst Place, with its soaring, timbered Great Hall, and baronial Knole, whose furnishings have come down almost intact from the times of James I and Charles I, and moated Ightham Mote, probably the best remaining 14th-century manor house in England. Kent also has Sissinghurst, the enchanting garden created by Harold Nicolson and his wife, Vita Sackville-West. The north is flat, but farther south lies the lovely rolling country of the Weald.

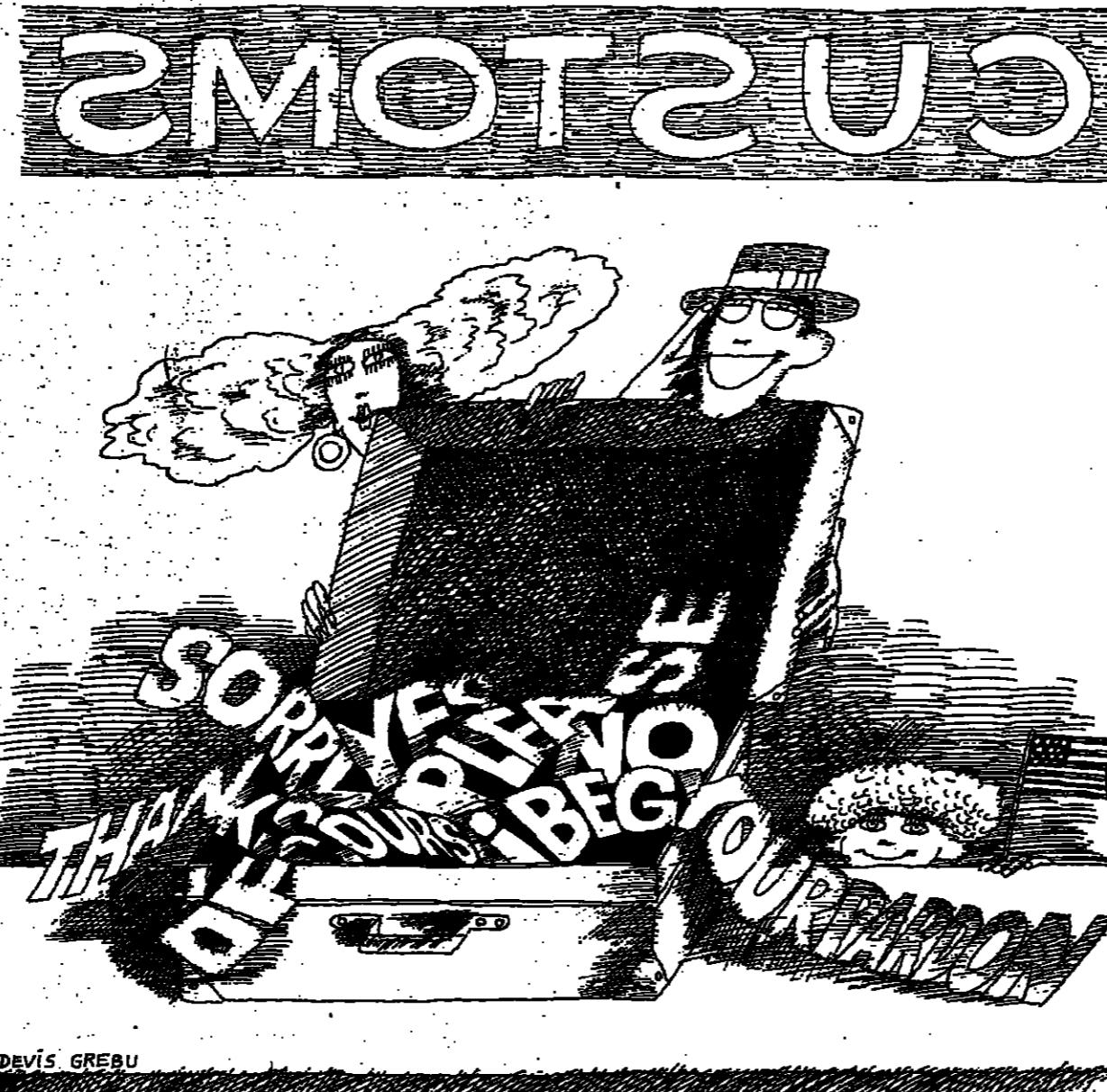
A good base, at the upper end of the price scale (double rooms with breakfast range from the equivalent of about \$80 to \$140), is Eastwell Manor near Ashford, a magnificent stone house set among fields where sheep still graze. Ian McAndrew, the chef, produces fine meals of a modern French character, which are served at tables overlooking well-kept formal gardens. A more modest alternative (double rooms with breakfast are about \$42.75) might be the simple but atmospheric Falstaff Hotel at Canterbury. In any event, try to have lunch or dinner at Deck Inn, a pub on a country lane just south of Canterbury, where John Leake is the heartiest of hosts and his wife, Ulla, makes wonderful brandade and delectable soups and desserts.

— R.W. Apple Jr.

## ARGENTINA

**H**EAD really south for a different way to pass the summer — all the way to Argentina, where it is winter and the peaks are covered with snow. Bariloche, an Andean resort about 1,000 miles south of Buenos Aires, is a popular haven among South American ski buffs. It has 20 ski runs of great variety, providing ample training opportunities for the novice and challenge for the expert.

The setting is awesome. You ski overlooking Nahuel Huapi and several smaller crystal blue lakes surrounded by evergreen forests. The slopes are dotted with all sorts of coffee shops and there are also places where you can rent all the equipment you want for the equivalent of about \$30 a day. The official season is from the beginning of July to the end of September, through August and early September are the



DEVI GREBU

Illustration by Devi Grebu

best time. The windy upper slopes almost always have very good snow all winter, but the lower ones can be iffy.

There are many hotels near the runs in a charming Alpine village. The Bariloche Ski Hotel is one, and you can also rent bungalows. Others can be found in Bariloche or around the lake. Or treat yourself to real luxury and fine food and stay at one of the best hotels in South America, the Casco, with its views of the lake (price for a night is the equivalent of \$207 double). Bariloche itself has disco and bars that stay open till very late, yummy chocolate shops and Swiss-style tearooms.

Argentina is a cheap place to travel nowadays, since the exchange rate greatly favors foreigners. You can get to Bariloche daily by plane from Buenos Aires and then rent a car. — Edith Schuchner

## WEST GERMANY

**T**HE trick on a clever European summer vacation is to figure out where everybody else is going, and then go somewhere else. There is no auto-bahn steering the hordes to Tübingen, and so they don't hit it.

The second advantage of Tübingen is that it is deep in southern Germany. It is this correspondent's conviction that as one goes farther south in Germany, the people become friendlier, the weather gets sunnier and more dependable, and the food more subtle. (The Germans they speak down south is impossible, but it's a dying language anyway.) The Swabians, which is what the people around Tübingen call themselves, are among the most hospitable and smugly of Germans.

Off the beaten track on the Neckar River, Tübingen, with a population of 75,000, is, as the guidebooks say, an ancient university town of steep hills and tiny streets. The poet Friedrich Hölderlin went slowly mad 150 years ago in a yellow house by the banks of the river, where students today loaf about under willow trees, paddle in punts, or cram for exams.

It is perhaps the university's domination of the town — and its isolation — that have prevented Tübingen, a medieval gem, from being overrun by the sellers of kitche and other trinkets. Heidelberg was probably once as lovely, but the kitche people and the proximity of the U.S. Army have made their inroads.) Tübingen is quite simply, a tranquil, beautiful place. Its asymmetrical market square and pastel-painted Rathaus compose one of the most lovely settings in Germany. The surrounding countryside, the Swabian Alb, is packed with castles, spires and hiking paths and is great for kids.

If I were sneaking off to Tübingen, I would stay at the Kronen Hotel near the river (doubles with breakfast are the equivalent of about \$85). If I were having dinner in Tübingen, I would eat a trout at the Wenzelius Körle. Then I'd write a nasty postcard to my friends on the tempest Costa del Sol.

— James M. Markham

## TURKEY

**Z**IGZAGGING up and down the Bosporus by ferryboat, along the winding waterway that separates Europe and Asia, is one of the world's great cruises. And, at the equivalent of about \$2 a head, it's also one of the cheapest.

The traveler sets out at Istanbul's Eminonu Pier, by the bustling Galata Bridge on the Golden Horn. There are two ferries daily, leaving at 11:05 A.M. and 1:35 P.M. The trip takes about two and a half hours each way, with a stopover at Rumeli or Andolan, perhaps for a lunch of fresh sea bass or turbot (the equivalent of about \$7.50 a person) in a seaside restaurant; it usually adds up to a day's excursion.

From the dock, you see the Istanbul skyline at its best — all the majestic mosques and minarets; the towers and palaces, and then the stately Bosphorus Bridge. The 18½-mile stretch from the Sea of Marmara to the Black Sea then unfolds in a panorama of modest fishing villages, fashionable resorts, royal parks and gardens and splendid monuments. There's the vast marble Dolma Bagtche, for example, the residence of the last Ottoman sultan; the imperial pavilions and gardens of Yildiz, the charming little Beylerbey Palace and its lavish gardens, built, it is said, by a sultan for Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III. And finally, just before you get to the Black Sea, there are

the impressive fortresses of Rumeli Hisari and Anadolu Hisari.

But perhaps the most exciting thing is the water traffic, with all kinds of pleasure boats, river launches, Greek or Bulgarian merchant ships, and ships from the Soviet, U.S. and Turkish navies almost rubbing shoulders.

Most Istanbul travel agencies offer the same Bosphorus tour, going one way by ferry and returning by bus, as a half-day excursion for the equivalent of about \$12.50 a person. There are also weekend cruises by private motorboat, if you find the ferry overcrowded.

— Marvin Howe

## HONG KONG

**L**AN TAO is an hour's ferryboat ride — and world apart — from the Hong Kong in the city's financial district, paved roads are scarce in Lan Tao. Instead, the craggy island, whose Cantonese name means "broken head," offers quiet walks through areas that have been set aside as nature trails and placid old monasteries, both Buddhist and Christian.

Lan Tao is the largest of the so-called outlying islands. It is twice the size of Hong Kong Island. While motorists swelter in traffic jams in the city's financial district, paved roads are scarce in Lan Tao. Instead, the craggy island, whose Cantonese name means "broken head," offers quiet walks through areas that have been set aside as nature trails and placid old monasteries, both Buddhist and Christian.

On Lan Tao, the Silver Mine Beach Hotel is being built, and should make it easier for visitors to stay more than one day. But more adventurous overnight guests can stay at the Po Lin monastery. For the equivalent of less than \$10 a night, you can sleep in appropriately Spartan quarters on the compound and partake of the vegetarian fare served by the monks.

Once so fortified, the climb up to the top of the nearby Lan Tao Peak, the island's highest point, is recommended. The view of the South China Sea and of the island's peaceful, rugged dignity leave little doubt why Lan Tao is the home of so many monasteries.

To stay at Po Lin or one of the other monasteries, arrangements must be made in advance.

— Steve Lohr

## CANADA

**C**HATEAU Montebello, a former sports club for millionaires that lies on the Ottawa River an hour and a half west of Montreal, provides a setting of hedonistic rusticity suitable for either escape or respite.

The hotel commands a 17th-century seigneurial estate that once stretched the 80 miles to Montreal but has since shrunk to 65,000 acres. Despite the attrition, this expanse, with its walking trails, riding paths, woods and lakes, remains sufficiently large to protect the sense of bohemian solitude even when all the resort's 204 rooms are filled. Many of these rooms are situated in a 52-year-old building that is often referred to as the largest log cabin in the world.

This structure sprang from the fancy of a Swiss-American millionaire named H.M. Siddlemore, who, in his hurry to establish a pleasure club in the wilderness, had 3,500 men working night and day to finish the construction in three and a half months. In 1970 the whole complex was taken over by Canadian Pacific and converted into a luxurious hotel. Saunas and an indoor swimming pool were added, but the basic eccentric charm of the log castle was retained. An earlier building, the 1850 manor house is also carefully maintained and is open to guests as a historical site.

Chateau Montebello, which was the site of the 1981 summit meeting of Western leaders,

lies on the north shore of the Ottawa and 80 miles west of Montreal. The resort can accommodate 50 power boats or sailboats and each year a number of visitors come by boat from New York, making the four-day trip up the Hudson through Lake Champlain and canals to Montreal and then through locks and lakes to the Ottawa River.

Summer rates, which went into effect on May 15 and last through Oct. 14, are the equivalent of about \$100 a day for single occupancy and about \$140 for double occupancy.

including three meals. Breakfast and lunch are buffet style. The dinner menu changes daily. The management will deduct for meals missed by guests who might want to explore the restaurants and inns of such nearby Laurentian villages as Montebello and Papineauville. The telephone number is 819-423-6341.

— Michael T. Kaufman

## FRANCE

**I**T'S far too flip to say, and said too often, that steering toward the French Riviera in summer is like recommending Far Rockaway, Sun and sea, O.K.; endless cars, yes; the bodies, their press, the miasma of exhaust fumes, suntan oil and salt, sure. But the view from Beach 108th Street, the Atlantic in its lumbering directness, really isn't serious competition for coming to Nice on the coast road from the west, regardless of the traffic.

The sea's curve of blue and green and purple against the white and red and orange of the shore, a smear of wild color fitted against a loop of space as perfect as a lasso: It's scrumptious, and not for nothing called the Bay of Angels. Twenty minutes back into the hills behind Nice, there are the same perspectives and colors, and a richness of smell, a combination of pine, earth and flowers that I don't know elsewhere. Putting down the Côte d'Azur seems to me to be blindman's work, resourceless, dumb.

If you take the area as running from Saint-Tropez to the Italian border, including the hills of the back country, there are an extraordinary variety of things to do that exceed only the search for solitude. I grant the detractors that much. Whatever you undertake in these parts, you are unlikely to be entirely alone.

The best approach is getting to places early or very late. Find a beach away from a roadway — if people can't see it, there will be fewer of them — and leave by 11:30 A.M. Get into the hills for lunch. Look for a field, sleep under a tree. Go back to the beach at dusk, and eat very late with the French, who will be around in greater numbers this summer because of the government's foreign travel restrictions. That's good. They won't stand for long service, and with more people on their toes in restaurants and hotels, everyone should benefit.

— John Vinocur

## INDIA

**S**ONN the plains of India will turn into one vast oven, and most of the tourists who came to savor the country's exotic flavors in moderate winter temperatures will have fled. That's when one's thoughts turn to Kashmir.

Renowned as a summer retreat since before

the days of the British, Kashmir today is a

place where you can ride, trek in the mountains, shop for Kashmir rugs and pashminas, wonderfully cluttered, pungent bazaars. You can come back in the winter and ski. But to some taste, the main attraction lies on and in Kashmir's waters.

You start by flying from Delhi to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Indian airlines have daily flights at a roundtrip cost of the equivalent of about \$110. Once there, you look for a houseboat on Srinagar's Dal Lake or Nigeen Lake. There are about a thousand of them, many of which were built during the days of the British. (The Maharaja of Kashmir welcomed Britons there on holiday, but wouldn't let them build villas on his land.) Experienced travelers say the best way to choose one is to simply go to the ghats (docks) and ask to be taken to several boats. Some of them are truly sumptuous, with verandas for relaxing and sunbathing, and finely furnished living and dining rooms, often in Victorian style. And they are a bargain. The most expensive houseboat rents for the equivalent of about \$35 for two people. This includes meals prepared by a chef who lives on an adjacent boat, and servants. Small, slim boats called shikaras, Kashmir's gondolas, bring goods to the boat and provide transportation to the shore.

The fisherman can venture forth to several kinds of trout streams, from big broad rivers to small dry-fly brooks. Fishing with both wet and dry flies is preferred and, indeed, required on some stretches, but spin-fishing is done on others. Only a limited number of fishermen are allowed on a given stretch of stream, or "beat," at a time. This is the European system, and while it guarantees an exclusive shot at the fish, it is said to result sometimes in having to wait in line for the necessary daily license. The total daily cost of the license, rod and equipment rental (if necessary) and the compulsory guide, or ghillie, at last report amounted to between \$10 and \$15 a day.

— William K. Stevens

## CAMEROON

**F**OR those who relish the out-of-the-way, the sudden and delightful discovery, there is an unlikely place in northern Cameroon, in the town of Maroua on the road that leads to Chad, called Le Motel le Saré.

Myiking for it dates to an assignment last year when, in the way of things, my baggage got lost on the way to Maroua and I spent a week or so in N'Djamena, Chad's capital, in a hotel room with a bucket for a bath and no change of clothing.

The motel (a misnomer, for this is no place of neon-lit cabins and squeaking tires at 3 A.M.) was my savior. When I arrived there, a friend had located my suitcase and it lay on the bed in a thatched-roofed, cottage room hung with trophies and hides. The water was hot and abundant and came in a bath, not a bucket. The host and hostess, a smiling French couple, were welcoming.

Perhaps the preceding week had heightened the contrast, but that was not the only factor that formed my impression, for Le Motel le Saré (named after a river in the town that seems to be dry most of the year) has a style that is truly elegant without being ostentatious. The surroundings are simple and unadorned, the service is attentive without being obtrusive, the cuisine firmly rooted in those traditions of French kitchenery that predate nouvelle cuisine (and will survive it).

The place does not, of course, come cheap — one would hardly expect much change from slaking an African thirst with airfrigged Moët et Chandon served in a dew-beaded, silver ice bucket. But it has special value. It is the only place of its kind for hundreds of miles, a hybrid of Africa and Paris, an escape from the rigors of hard travel, a place with a pool where the bathers recharge at their own pace. You will remember such things as a candlelit dinner on a terrace and quiet conversation set to a counterpart of chirruping crickets — if, of course, you happen to be a traveler to or from Chad and are not too worried about spending the equivalent of \$100 or more for a night's rest and revitalization.

— Alan Cowell

## SPAIN

**W**HEN Salvador Dali first settled in Cadaqués, it was a sleepy fishing village. Today, the tourists have found it, as they have every village along Spain's Costa Brava, but they have not yet altered its character, architecture or

**Dow Jones Averages**Open High Low Close Chg%  
10 Ind 1201.49 1204.15 1191.32 -15.19

87 Trn 541.93 545.61 533.74 530.67 -2.92

120 Ind 1202.45 1204.15 1201.32 -1.74

55 Sft 473.35 474.71 472.47 470.74 -0.74

**Market Summary, May 19****Market Diaries****AMEX Stock Index**Open High Low Close Chg%  
10 Ind 1191.51 1202.73 1192.54 1190.25 -0.25

87 Trn 545.61 545.61 533.74 530.67 -2.92

120 Ind 1202.45 1204.15 1201.32 -1.74

55 Sft 473.35 474.71 472.47 470.74 -0.74

**Standard & Poors Index**High Low Close Chg%  
Composite 142.29 141.99 -1.59 -1.05

100 Industrials 182.27 180.62 181.59 -0.25

100 Finance 20.60 20.16 20.34 -0.22

Finance 20.81 20.44 20.61 -0.38

**NASDAQ Index**Buy Sales  
May 16 2147.12 2082.03 1,103  
May 17 2147.12 2082.03 1,103  
May 18 2147.12 2082.03 1,103  
May 19 2147.12 2082.03 1,103  
May 20 2147.12 2082.03 1,103

\*Included in the sales figure.

**AMEX Most Actives**Volume  
Per Up  
Dec  
Down  
New IssuesHigh Low Close Chg%  
10 Ind 1191.51 1202.73 1192.54 1190.25 -0.25

87 Trn 545.61 545.61 533.74 530.67 -2.92

120 Ind 1202.45 1204.15 1201.32 -1.74

55 Sft 473.35 474.71 472.47 470.74 -0.74

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1983

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## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

A SPECIAL REPORT

### Europe Universities Full Now, but Face Decline in a Decade

By Wellington Long

DNN — The European Community's universities are bulging at the seams as the men and women born during the baby-boom years of the 1960s move through them. But by the end of the decade, some of the institutions will be begging for students.

The problem is most severe in West Germany, where a worried Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, recently urged university students to consider whether they might not be better advised to leave a trade.

But the Benelux countries face almost as serious a problem. And Britain, France and Denmark are affected.

Only Greece's school-leaving population will remain relatively stable through to the end of the decade, while in Ireland and Italy, it will mainly increase.

Great sums have been spent to build new or expand old universities and technical high schools to cope with the exploding numbers of students. In West Germany, for instance, there were 24 universities and technical colleges in 1945. Today, there are 56. But while even its expanded capacity is filled, some of that plant may stand empty in another eight or 10 years.

The years of reduced birth rates already have resulted in lowered enrollment in the primary schools, worst of all in Belgium and West Germany, which, in turn, means reduced teaching staffs. Officials in France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain have reacted to that by trying to reduce the number of students in the teacher's colleges. Even so, Jürgen Gierschowski, the Social Democratic minister for culture in the West German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, estimates that at least 150,000 West German teachers will be out of work by 1990.

About 1.1 million students are enrolled in West German institutions of higher learning, a number that is expected to grow until the latter part of this decade, when it should fall off sharply, even though the percentage of young people going on to study at university will remain at about the current level.

That percentage has more than doubled since 1965. Then, about 4.4 percent of 20- to 21-year-old men and women studied, a figure that now has risen to around 9 percent.

The length of time students remain at university poses a special problem in West Germany. A recent survey showed that 27 percent of all university students and 19 percent of all technical college students are over 25 years of age. Another study shows that while only about one-half of 1 percent of all men and women in the 29-to-30-year age group were studying in 1965, that percentage has since increased sixfold.

President Karl Carstens addressed the problem recently. "Students are spending too many of their especially creative years in the universities," he told the Science Council. "These years are lost to the professional world, science and even to the young persons themselves who, too late, grow no responsibility."

Mr. Kohl's government hopes to encourage students to move more quickly through the universities, and thus reduce their total, by reducing the amount of state study assistance loans that must be repaid if the student remains on or ahead of schedule.

Perhaps paradoxically, overcrowding in the universities has tended to increase the student's average stay. Quite a few students unable to find immediate places in the departments of their choice will initially spend a few semesters working time in other departments. In their own jargon, they "pick" somewhere else until space opens in their preferred faculty.

Dörthe Wilms, the West German minister of education, has suggested overcrowding might also be prevented by requiring applicants wishing to stay to take entrance examinations. But so far, she has met no opposition from university directors, who insist on sticking to the tradition that any one who has acquired an *abitur*, the school-leaving examination, automatically qualifies for university entrance and that the site is required to provide a place for study.

Cancellor Kohl told the conference of West German university rectors recently that in his view, "we must ask school-leavers who have qualified to study to carefully consider their decision to go on to university."

"Paralleled to the 'one-way street' to university study we must show a path to professional training," Mr. Kohl said. But the difficulty, as Mr. Kohl said, is that in the current recession, industry is having difficulty providing enough apprenticeships for those who already want them.

### Education in India's Kerala State: Model for 3d World Development?

By Pearl Marshall

NEW DELHI — With a literacy rate of only 36 percent, India's performance in basic education is far from successful, with one major exception — the small southwestern state of Kerala. Although poor and, by Indian standards, overpopulated (25 million people), Kerala's commitment to mass education has made it a model for Third World human development.

In fact, the 1980 World Bank's World Development Report cites Kerala for its success. A look at Kerala's statistics tells why: the state's literacy rate of 70 percent is roughly twice the national average. Its infant mortality is abnormally low compared with other states, its life expectancy unusually high and its birthrate one of the country's lowest.

Social scientists point to education as the single biggest reason for these achievements.

Kerala's record is the result of long years of enlightened rule — first by progressive monarchs and then by benevolent colonial rulers and more recently by successive socialist governments that have decided to invest in people because they cannot afford industry.

More than one-third of the state's budget is devoted to education and such investment has paid off economically as well as socially.

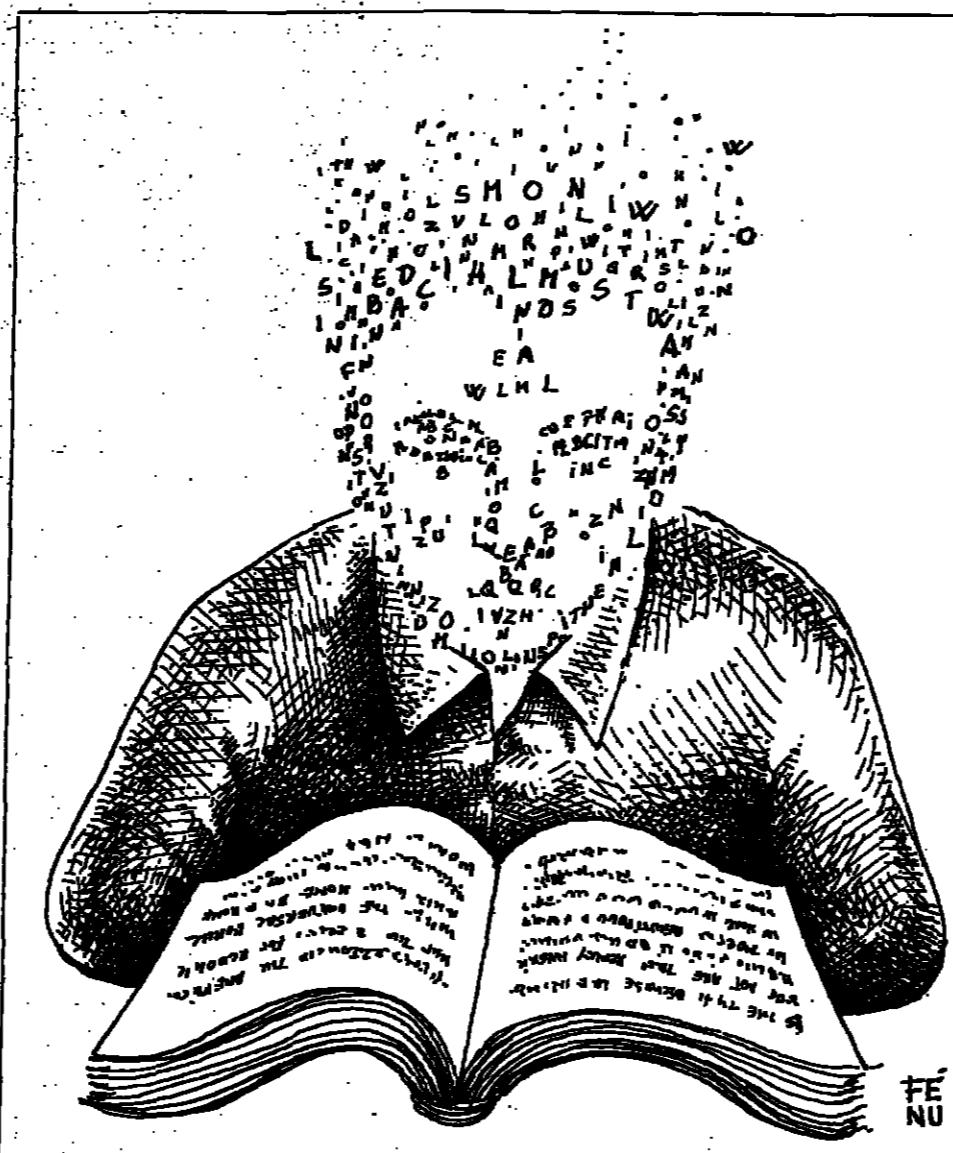
Today, Keralites make up a substantial portion of workers in the Gulf, sending the bulk of their lucrative earnings — estimated to total \$300 million annually — home to relatives.

Most of this goes straight into building land or consumer goods. An indication of individual prosperity is the high rate of new car sales in the state.

Because Kerala's educational initiatives date to 16th-century Christian missionaries, the state provides no magic formula for instant development of the rest of the country. But it serves as an illustration to the rest of the world that India's 50 million Indians of whom 40 million can do little to improve the overall quality of life.

New Delhi's Education Ministry admits the "formidable task" it faces in eradicating illiteracy. For although the overall literacy rate has more than doubled in the last 30 years, the actual number of illiterates has increased from 300 million to 438 million through burgeoning population growth.

This gives India the inevitable distinction of being home to almost half the world's illiterates — with double the number that exists in China. At the other end



### Corporate Funds to Universities Top \$1 Billion, but Educators Are Wary

By Nancy Beth Jackson

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — American universities have discovered a new fairy godmother — U.S. and foreign corporations — just when the academic institutions are being squeezed by rising costs and diminishing federal funding.

But even as they reach eagerly for the money, administrators fear they may be dealing with the big bad wolf in disguise. What is at stake is academic freedom and unfettered inquiry.

"It's like dancing with a porcupine," observed one Harvard University administrator.

The "porcupines" have quills of gold — Business Week magazine estimates that corporations gave more than \$1 billion to universities in 1982. The hottest investments are in biotechnology, energy and microelectronics where profits — through patents or development of new products — may be derived directly from research results.

Biological research agreements can be found at major research universities across the United States but tend to cluster at institutions on the East and West coasts.

Among recent landmark agreements are:

• A \$10-million grant for basic genetic research given by the Du Pont Company to the Harvard University Medical School (Du Pont also has

agreements with researchers at the University of Maryland and the California Institute of Technology.)

• A five-year, \$4-million agreement between Rockefeller University and the Monsanto Company to fund research on the structure and regulation of plant genes involved in photosynthesis. (Monsanto also funds biomedical research at Washington University in St. Louis under an arrangement that could supply the university with as much as \$23 million in the next five years.)

• A 10-year, \$50-million agreement between Hoechst AG of Frankfurt, West Germany, and Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard's teaching hospital, for basic research in genetics. The German chemical giant will underwrite the costs for the next 10 years of a new department of molecular biology.

Although many institutions have come up with "no strings" contracts, much controversy still surrounds such questions as who determines what will be studied, how much freedom will professors have to discuss and publish their findings, how will ownerships of patents be determined, how will profits be divided and how much influence will corporations have over who does the research and what courses are taught.

Marriages are also taking place between businesses

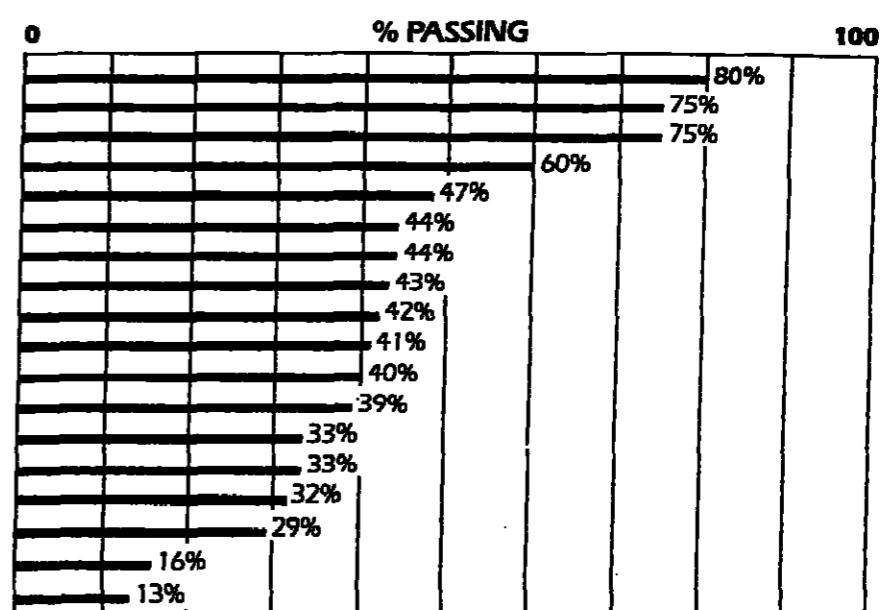
(Continued on Following Page)

### 1982 Educational Commission For Foreign Medical Graduates Exam Results

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Cebu Institute of Medicine, Philippines  
Univ. of the East, Philippines  
Lyceum Northwestern, Philippines  
Far Eastern University, Philippines  
Univ. of Santo Tomas, Philippines  
American U. of the Caribbean, Montserrat  
Perpetual Help Coll. of Laguna, Philippines  
Ross University, Dominica  
Univ. of the West Indies, Jamaica  
St. Louis University, Philippines  
Southwestern University, Philippines  
Virgin Milagrosa Inst. of Med., Philippines  
Manila Central University, Philippines  
Saint Lucia Health Sciences Univ., St. Lucia



The above rankings were taken from "Results of 1982 ECFMG Examinations" published by The Educational Committee for Foreign Medical Graduates, Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

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## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

## Corporate Funds to Universities Top \$1 Billion

(Continued from Preceding Page) reads it. In some cases, the names or situations are disguised.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Company of Japan this year became the first non-U.S. company to endow a chair at the Harvard Business School. Konosuke Matsushita, the firm's founder and after whom the Harvard professorship is named, three years ago founded the Matsushita School of Government and Management in Japan to educate future leaders of his country.

Companies as diverse as Atlantic Richfield, Bendix, Corning Glass and Nestle supply funds that the school funnels into research on productivity and technology, human resource management, world food policy, management of information resources and national industrial policies.

Corporations also cooperate with the business school in the preparation of "case studies" of actual business situations, which are studied not only in Harvard classrooms but in business schools throughout the country. The Harvard Business School faculty retains control over what is written — the corporation controls who

"Corporations are becoming more and more sophisticated in their point of view can be gotten across," said Chris Welles, director of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism's Walter Bagshot Program in Economics and Business Journalism.

The program — begun in 1975 — educates 10 American and Canadian journalists each year through a combination of in-house seminars and Columbia Business School courses. Most of its funding comes from Fortune 500 companies.

"This is not surprising because corporations are interested in improving the quality of press coverage they receive," Mr. Welles said, but they don't expect — or get — a quid pro quo.

Mr. Welles strives for "an ideologically neutral program" to maintain academic honesty and give the program's fellows a mix of corporate and noncorporate thinking.

If ideology were all that was at stake, universities might not be so worried about maintaining academic honesty even while accepting corporate funding. But in many

cases, what is at stake is profit — through patents, product development, and individual professors' consultancies, stock holdings or actual participation in a company's operation.

Universities are now struggling to develop guidelines.

"In considering university-industry relationships, the need to safeguard academic freedoms must be balanced against the need to make the fruits of scientific research available to the nation," Derek Bok, Harvard University president, said last June at a biotechnology conference.

"An equally important concern is whether universities are doing enough to speed the transfer of technology from the laboratory to the marketplace. I believe universities have a responsibility to develop aggressive programs of technology transfer."

But not so aggressive that the professor becomes a businessman.

Harvard and MIT have adopted guidelines prohibiting professors from becoming executives of companies while retaining their academic posts.



Students at the British School at Croissy-sur-Seine, near Paris, learn in a classic, old-world environment. John Capperton/HHT

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## Japanese Women Graduates Find Jobs Are Scarce

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Keiko Fukuzawa is one of the 11 statistical women university graduates to be hired this year by a first-rank company listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. In April, she became a cub reporter, a job desired by thousands of college graduates.

Miss Fukuzawa is not simply lucky: with a small staff of friends from Waseda University, she wrote and edited a book for 1983's graduating women titled "Our Job-Hunting Guidebook for College Girls." The edition was small, 1,500 copies, which have sold out, but the impact was large. Not only college girls bought the book but also company personnel managers and the Ministry of Labor.

As a result, Miss Fukuzawa has become a minor celebrity before becoming a newspaperwoman. She was interviewed by newspapers, a popular magazine and national television. Publishing companies have asked to issue the book under their name, but Miss Fukuzawa has turned them down. Her group "wants the independence, with no ties financially," she explained in an interview. She has also refused to appear on television shows because "they lead to misunderstanding." The college co-ed angle is meant to catch the eye," she said.

A report on women's careers issued by the prime minister's office in April showed that the salary earned by female employees was only 53.3 percent of that earned by men. Explaining the low wages, officials have said that many women were part-timers with a very short working life.

Faced with this situation and with a lack of specific information aimed at women, Miss Fukuzawa and her friends decided to get the facts. Their private Waseda University has a career-planning office for its 40,000 students, of whom 3,000 are women, but its job information is not realistic, according to Miss Fukuzawa.

"Japanese companies have a

double standard when they hire new employees," she said. "They have an official policy, which is mainly for the media, like Sony's stating it never considers personal connections while, in fact, it does. Then they have an actual policy of interviewing university seniors before the Oct. 1 beginning date and pursuing those they want."

She added: "In November, with others, I was invited to a written test, which is typical *tatemono*, or a false front. The jobs were already filled."

Getting her job was a problem compounded by being editor of the guidebook. "I started my job search late," she recalled. "I had no connections and not much time for interviews, so I applied to fewer than 10 companies, which is low."

The Asahi newspaper hired her, she explained, because she had some journalistic skills acquired in interviewing women for the guidebook. She and her staff had interviewed 100 Waseda women working for the major companies.

"They are not content," she said. "They are discriminated against by society. It is so much easier to settle one's life in marriage. In this society a husband will feed you and look after you."

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"Japanese companies have a

girls. With boys it's the beginning of life-long employment."

Takano-sensei, or master teacher, is professor of American literature and American studies at Tsuda, also since 1980, president of the International Federation of University Women, which has its headquarters in Geneva. Professor Takano, who is the first Japanese woman to be the president of an international organization, said that Japan's use of its university women productively in society is very low.

"I can't say what I'll do about my job if I marry. Newspaper work is really exhausting."

As a novice reporter, she received early training in an American high school journalism course. At 16, she spent a year in a central high school in rural North Carolina sponsored by an international fellowship. "It changed my value system totally," she said. "Before, I never thought there were so many ways to see things."

After two years at Waseda, she majored in political science. She attended college in the United States for a year, first at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., then at Georgetown University in Washington. In Washington, she worked for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a disarmament organization. Because of her two years in the States, she graduated from Waseda at 24 rather than at 22 because most Japanese schools and universities do not grant academic credit for study abroad.

Before she returned to the United States, at Waseda she had edited the first volume of the job-hunting guidebook, which was her brainchild in 1980. "It didn't sell well," she said. "We had a deficit. Two years ago the media didn't pay so much attention as they do now for the 1982 edition. The situation has changed because many girls want jobs."

Our students have no trouble getting jobs," said Fumi Takano, professor at Tsuda College, a prestigious four-year-university for women in the suburbs of Tokyo. "About 85 to 90 percent of the girls already have found them," she said in December. "Tsuda's placement office starts work in April with each new senior class. At co-ed universities, the placement offices have connections for men, not for

very few women in high places," she said. "Women graduates want to marry and have children and maybe resume work later. Society should plan for what they can do later. We in women's organizations have been trying to get this idea over to the government. With our long life expectancy, now at 78, by the time a woman is 55, the children are in school. This what will she do? Change will be slow, but the situation is not entirely hopeless."

Agreeing with Professor Takano, one of her students, Yasko Ishii, a 21-year-old senior, who was recently hired by the Yomiuri newspaper for its advertising department. Although she hoped for reporting job, out of the 2,523 university seniors who applied for her only three women were selected, against 30 men.

Miss Ishii, an inveterate writer of letters-to-the-editor, was not dismayed, however. As she wrote in a letter that was later printed: "When I visited companies, I found that the number of situations per company for women decreased, but at the same time a increasing number of companies began employing women after graduation. No company says that those women who marry live to leave the company anymore. Some hope that women graduates will work in lower positions for several years and then play a role as leaders of women employees. Qualifications and competence matter more than the name of the college. That matters most is the woman's ability and will."

Miss Ishii signed a contract with Yomiuri for "life-time employment." At the moment she is not planning on marriage and is considering study abroad in the future.

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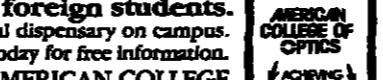
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## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

**Views Are Changing on Benefits, Disadvantages of Bilingual Education**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Children of international bankers, businessmen and bureaucrats, not to mention diplomats, often change schools — and countries — every few years according to their parents' overseas assignments. Some pick up languages quickly from servants at home or playmates at school and drop them equally quickly when they move on. Others stay within their maternal tongue by enrolling in "international" schools where their language is the medium of instruction. And many become bilingual — at least — or multilingual.

Until the 1960s, many educators warned that bilingualism in a child could slow language development, lower educational achievement and have negative effects on intelligence. Many of the studies, however, were based on children whose parents were struggling to master the language of a new country. "More recently," says Francois

Grosjean, a psychology professor at Northeastern University in Boston and author of "Life With Two Languages" (Harvard University Press, 1982), "researchers have found that bilingualism is, after all, a great asset to the child."

Wallace Lambert, a McGill Uni-

versity psychology professor who has studied bilingual and trilingual (French, English, Hebrew) schools in Canada, is even more enthusiastic about the enrichment possibilities of bilingual education. "There is profit all the way down the line and no place down the line that I see any drawbacks," he said, calling bilingualism "IQ enhancement."

His studies indicate that a bilingual child shows a more diversified

structure of intelligence, a greater flexibility and creativity in thinking, cognitive flexibility that allows

the child to "switch sets" — jump from one idea to another — enhancing brainstorming abilities — a mature and rare social perspective that many monolingual adults can never understand and a mutual strengthening of the vocabularies of the languages spoken.

"Bilingualism doesn't have a negative impact on cognitive development," said Rosemary C. Salomone, associate professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. "But it affects how a person views the world — a bilingual person is more receptive to different kinds of people and the differences in people."

How does a child become bilingual? Increasingly, educators are saying that true bilingualism cannot be achieved through Saturday courses or an hour a day — particularly if the second language is not reinforced at home. Mastering a second language comes more readily in immersion programs in which

only the second language is spoken or the school day and the curriculum are divided equally between two languages, which sometimes means a longer-than-usual day.

"Putting your child in an English-language school abroad is a waste of opportunity," Professor Lambert said to English-speaking parents. If a family with elementary-age children is assigned abroad for two years, he advised the parents to put the children in the local schools for "an opportunity of a lifetime at that age."

The children learn another language and culture. Even if the second language is not continued — or studied in secondary school as a foreign language — the youngster often retains some vocabulary and easily regains the accent. Professor Grosjean said: "Many people believe that having known and used a language in childhood is a great asset when learning it later in life,

if that language has been forgotten in the meantime."

Children can become bilingual at any age, Professor Grosjean said, adding that whether or not they remain bilingual depends less on when they learned the second language (at what age and whether simultaneously or successively with the mother tongue) than whether the language continues to be used at home or at school. Professor

Lambert's studies indicate that parents ask how much of the curriculum was devoted to the second language, whether the teachers were native speakers and the materials culturally relevant, what methodology the school followed and in what languages the subjects were taught.

She suggested that mathematics might be taught in the language of the child's home country. "If you are going to move around a lot, make sure the approach is the same," she advised.

— NANCY BETH JACKSON

Lambert's own children lost a year in Montreal when their father spent a year at Stanford University.

Parents may not always make a trade-off between academic achievement and bilingualism, but they need to know what to look for when choosing schools they hope will lead to bilingualism.

Professor Salomone suggested that parents ask how much of the curriculum was effective for older youngsters, but Prof. Salomone believes that entering a bilingual education beyond the early grades is difficult for a child.

American parents, Professor

Lambert said, generally risk less academically than other nationalities because American schools are often less structured than, say, the French. A French, German or Japanese elementary or secondary student abroad might be unable to compete with peers when returning

to the home country. Professor in the meantime." Irish-medium schools have also declined at second level. Only five percent of pupils attended these in 1973 and the proportion has dropped even further since then. Paradoxically, the primary level has seen a dramatic growth of all Irish schools initiated by parents interested in the language. In Dublin, for instance, 17 such coeducational *Gaeilgeanna* have sprung up in every social environment and several are now turning pupils away.

Michael O'Muircheartaigh, former chairman of the committee promoting *Gaeilgeanna*, said: "A lot of parents, returned emigrants and even some without the language feel their kids would be missing something if they had no Irish. Our aim is to ensure the children can speak Irish naturally. They're completely bilingual by the time they're seven or eight and have no trouble from them on."

Some of the schools have become centers of Irish cultural activities such as traditional music and dancing. They also provide classes in Irish for parents who want to help their children.

Mr. O'Muircheartaigh said: "These schools will get very strong. We've had a lot of inquiries and if the state was leading you would have many more of them. The department of education is helpful but it should be pushing."

Such help comes in the shape of bigger building grants, better pupil-teacher ratios and other benefits.

**Despite Decades of Effort, Gaelic Is Losing Out to English in Ireland**

By Sean O'Rourke

DUBLIN — The Irish language is the object of enormous good will among the Irish people. Surveys have proved as much repeatedly. Yet, the Republic's *Bord Na Gaeilge*, the Irish Language Board, admitted last month: "The present situation of Irish as a community language is a precarious one, and the situation is worsening rapidly."

This is in spite of the obligation on every child for the last century to study Irish at school: perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the system's weakness has been the inability of Ireland's four most recent education ministers to converse in their native language.

Between 25 and 30 percent of the population claim to know Irish reasonably well and another 30 to 40 percent say they have some knowledge of it. But a mere four percent actually use it extensively in daily life. A quarter of these native speakers live in *aileach* areas, mainly in Western Ireland where Irish is the norm.

However, even there the language is under siege as the linguistic effects of industrialization, minimal television in Irish and the in-

flux of non-native residents threaten to make English dominant by the end of the century. Elsewhere, genuine bilingualism, with people switching freely from one language to another, is rare.

A newly published action plan to help make the country bilingual argues that unsuccessful past policies placed the main burden of restoring Irish on the educational sector. By far, the greatest complaint from enthusiasts concern the lack of opportunities to use and develop Irish in the structures of society.

In turn, teachers have difficulty motivating pupils to study a language many of them perceive as irrelevant. The value of a separate Irish identity and culture is not always a convincing argument in the world of unemployment, new technology and Irish integration in the European Community. The action plan wants an Irish-medium television service by 1987 and the establishment of Irish-language centers in urban areas where people could do everyday business.

The basic educational aim of the language board's new plan is to place more emphasis on developing ability in spoken Irish. An identical proposal was included in another plan almost 20 years ago.

As Ciaran O'Caoighigh, professor of Irish in the country's foremost teacher training college, St. Pat's Dublin, said: "The unfortunate reality is that one can get a high grade on the basis of knowing texts rather than spoken Irish. Some students we meet in first year are shocked, they've never been

talked to or lectured to through the medium of Irish."

John Flington, a bright 17-year-old facing his final second-level examinations in the Midland town of Portadown next month, said: "I've done French for five years and I know nearly as much of it as I do of Irish after 13 years. I can speak reasonable Irish, but that's because I went to the Gaeltacht one summer. I like it, I'm realistic about it but most of the course goes above the heads of pupils and they just see it as a burden."

Change may be at hand. The Irish Language Teachers Association is hopeful that new methods piloted on 1,000 pupils in 33 schools will herald the first major breakthrough in 30 years in secondary schools.

The new course has been devised by teachers, among them Treasa Ni Chonghail, who is delighted with the response of her pupils at St. Michael's College for Boys in a fashionable Dublin suburb.

She said: "They love it: We use a communicative approach, with the emphasis on the student and learning rather than on the teacher and teaching. Before we were resistant, but now they don't make an issue of the motive because they're speaking and achieving."

The action plan envisages a new syllabus for the teaching of Irish between the ages of 4 and 15. In primary schools, the Irish-language syllabus has, in fact, been much more child-centered since the introduction of second-level education.

Instead, it doubled the value of Irish in the grants system for universities and other third-level institutions. Irish was also abolished as

a requirement for civil-service entry: bonuses were offered to those who had it.

Comprehensive research into the effects of these changes has not been carried out. Unquestionably, they softened the unfavorable and even bitter attitudes toward Irish but many enthusiasts say they had a devastating effect on the morale of people trying to promote the language in its home country. The books are all about angelic little children going for walks in the country and picking flowers."

Others are less critical, and some teachers say education inspectors encourage them to make any changes they feel are necessary in the course. But most agreed that a momentous opportunity to promote Irish was lost when the government failed to insist that attractive curricular subjects like drama, art and environmental studies be taught through Irish. Instead, they simply reduced the language's share of class time.

Even though it is obligatory for first- and second-level students to take classes in the language, "compulsory Irish" as a contentious issue is nothing to what it was a decade ago, when the government ended the requirement that it be one of the five subjects necessary to pass the vital leaving certificate at the end of second-level education.

On present trends, that figure could be as high as 60 percent by 1988. But Mr. O'Riagain warned against reading too much into simple projections. Besides, the trends occurred against the background of a burgeoning school population, with the numbers taking the leaving certificate examinations increasing threefold since the mid-1960s. So there has been an absolute increase in the study and knowledge of Irish.

Such help comes in the shape of bigger building grants, better pupil-teacher ratios and other benefits.

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## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

## Entrance to University In U.S. Tougher; Trend Expected to Continue

**WASHINGTON** — Beginning in 1987, it's going to be tougher to get into the University of Utah.

Under a new policy, the university will deny admission to all high school graduates who do not meet tough new standards in mathematics, English, science and a foreign language. "The time has come for colleges to adopt more rigorous standards and higher expectations for their students," said David P. Gardner, the president.

Utah is not alone.

At least a dozen other state university systems have recently toughened their entrance requirements, and 15 more are reportedly considering such moves.

From the University of Connecticut to the University of California, four-year public universities are requiring students they admit to have higher grades and better test scores. They are asking for more academically oriented courses and accepting fewer students who require remedial work.

Educators and politicians cite several reasons for the growing selectivity of public universities. Among them are the following:

- Reduced state appropriations are forcing universities to decrease the number of students they can serve.

- The poor job market is causing students who might otherwise seek employment to remain in school.

- State legislators are becoming irritated at the number of remedial courses offered by colleges, prompting the institutions to raise standards.

- Cutbacks in federal and state tuition assistance programs are causing middle- and upper-middle-class students who might normally have attended private colleges and universities to look more seriously at less expensive state institutions.

- Above all, a subtle shift has occurred in the priorities of American colleges and universities. After two decades in which the emphasis was placed on broadening access to higher education for minority and disadvantaged students, the focus has now shifted to the bolstering of academic quality.

The shift was symbolized by the recent report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, a bipartisan group named by Secretary of Education T. H. Bell to examine the state of American education. It called on four-year colleges to raise their admissions requirements in order to "help students do their best educationally in an environment that supports learning and authentic accomplishment."

Up through the immediate post-war period, a college education in the United States was largely limited to the well-to-do. This began to change with the GI Bill, which put a college degree within the reach of hundreds of thousands of veterans and led to a major expansion of the public university system.

Beginning with the Great Society program of the Johnson Administration, access to higher education was extended even further. Congress began developing grant and loan programs for disadvantaged students. By the early 1970's at least half of all high school gradu-

ates were going on to some form of post-high school education.

American universities for the most part remain committed to the social goal that every student able to do college work should have a crack at a college education and that socio-economic, racial and other diversity is important to the well-being of an institution. Harvard and other highly selective universities go to great lengths to recruit able minority students in order to avoid being accused of "elitism" in any sense other than intellectual.

In this sense the debate as it is often framed in Europe — should colleges serve a small elite or should they open their doors to "the people" — does not go on in the United States.

What has happened is that economics and other practical exigencies have impacted on social idealism. The cost of a college education has been rising — count on spending at least \$12,500 for a year at an Ivy League school and at least half that at most public universities — while federal grants and loans have become scarcer and scarcer. In contrast to the situation in the 1960's, middle income students are now competing with their disadvantaged counterparts for financial assistance.

The situation is exacerbated by demographics. Because of the declining birth rate, the number of 18-year-olds is going down. By the end of the decade there will be 25 percent fewer students in the traditional college-going cohort.

In 1983, students initially protested to gain influence in the structuring and administration of the universities and later against everything from restrictive regulations to "capitalist imperialism." The recent protests, however, have been neither attempts to reform the university nor attempts to change society.

The unrest in French universities this spring is due to student disagreement of two separate but similar programs which they claim would increase the national government's control over higher education, reduce their freedom in choosing educational specialties and thus prevent them from pursuing the job and career of their choice.

One consequence of these trends is that middle-class students who in the past would have headed for private institutions are instead enrolling in the best public universities. Maureen Sweeney, 20, a resident of Middletown, N.Y., was accepted at Boston College and offered a scholarship at Tufts University but decided instead to enroll in the State University of New York at Albany. "For \$7,000, a year difference, I think I did the right thing," she commented.

Many college officials welcome these trends as a positive affirmation of the importance of education quality after two decades in which the emphasis was on ensuring the broadening of access. Other worry about the social consequences.

"What we may lose tragically is the bottom end of the economic scale," said Robert S. McGee, director of admissions at Indiana University.

— EDWARD R. FISKE



## Wide Reform Proposals Anger French Students

By Ronald Eric Wimer

**PARIS** — Recent protests by French students culminated during the first two weeks of this month with the largest demonstration of student discontent since 1968. The protests, which involved tens of thousands of students in six major cities, has led to fears, expressed in the media and by academics, of another May 1968.

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— EDWARD R. FISKE

Truman & Knightley

THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST,  
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## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

## A Guide to International Schools

## EUROPE

## FRANCE

**INTERNATIONAL TEEN CAMP**  
Chailly/Lausanne Lake Geneva  
Co-ed 13-19 July-August  
Highest standard sports activities, language courses, excursions, mountain hikes, summer skiing. Folder and references:  
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Phone: 056/22 67 78 - Telex: 453 182 CH.

## INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR CAMP

Gstaad Bernese Alps  
Co-ed 6-14 July-August

**ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL SUMMER CAMP**  
CH-1815 Clarens/Montreux,  
Lake of Geneva  
Boys and girls aged 11 to 19.  
Intensive French/English program.  
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5 tennis courts, heated swimming pool. Academic year (girls only) starting September.  
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Total tuition fees: 8,875,- 120,000 per year.  
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For information, contact: Prof. Dr. X. Nisberding, President,  
EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY, Amerikalei 131-133, 2000 Antwerp.  
Tel. after 7 p.m.: 03/236.11.52.  
In the summer months: all weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

A quality preparatory education does not have to cost B.F. 300,000.—  
**THE E.E.C. SCHOOL - Antwerp**  
An independent International School  
Tuition per academic year: Grades 7-12: B.F. 95,000  
Grades 1-6: B.F. 61,000  
Kindergartens: B.F. 49,000  
Located in Central Antwerp on the campuses of European University, The E.E.C. School offers a full curriculum to grades K through 12, with a valid U.S. High School Diploma. This diploma has been given equivalence per student to the Belgian High School Diploma (Diplôme homologué) by the government after equivalent studies. Students are also prepared for Oxford and London Board GCE examinations. Easy commuting from Brussels.  
Contact: Prof. J. Wells, E.E.C. school, Jacob Jordaanstraat 81, 2000 Antwerp. Tel.: 03/239.63.77

**AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF LUXEMBOURG**  
DAY SCHOOL PRE - K - 12  
Program of studies leading to the American High School diploma and entrance to American colleges and universities.  
Open to pupils of all races, religions and nationalities.  
For information and application forms, apply to:  
DIRECTOR, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL  
188 AVENUE DE LA FAUCERIE, 1511 LUXEMBOURG

**The British School of Brussels**  
An independent co-educational day school following the British curriculum with in-take from Kindergarten (age 2½) through to University entry.  
Over 1000 pupils, 80% British, 45 nationalities, enjoy superb facilities and a very high standard of academic achievement.  
The School has a beautiful site complete with Arts and Sports Centres which are available to parents and is only 20 minutes from central Brussels. Why not pay us a visit? We will be glad to show you around.  
The British School of Brussels,  
Steenvoorde 16, 1050 Ixelles, 02/567.17.81.

**The International School of Brussels**  
ISB is the oldest English language school in Belgium.  
Its program, nursery school through grade 12, offers students from more than 50 countries a challenging educational experience in one of Europe's more important centers of trade and industry.  
Separate classroom buildings for elementary, middle and high schools, tennis courts, a gymnasium, and two large playing fields are provided. A broad curriculum is complemented by extensive athletic and extra-curricular programs. Accredited by the Middle States Association, the school awards an American high school diploma to its graduates, and the full International Baccalaureate diploma program is offered.  
ISB HAS SET UP A STUDENT RESIDENT PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES HOUSING AND FULL-BOARD IN HOMES OF APPROVED, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND FLEMISH SPEAKING FAMILIES.  
For more information, write or call:  
The Superintendent,  
The International School of Brussels,  
19, Kattenberg, Boisfort, 1170 Brussels, Belgium.  
Telephone: (2) 673.60.50.

**ST. JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**  
BRUSSELS  
International Ecumenical, co-ed, day and resident school, nursery through grade 12; American Academic Program including Advanced Placement courses together with G.C.E. O level and International Baccalaureate. French second language; extensive European student travel, strong athletic and extracurricular programs. Bus service covering general Brussels area.  
FULLY ACCREDITED BY THE MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
Attractive Boarding Facilities for High School students.  
ST. JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL  
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**THE RIJNLANDS LYCEUM, OEGSTGEEST**  
The Rijnlands Lyceum Oegstgeest located near The Hague and Leiden will introduce  
**THE INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM** in August 1983.  
This is an internationally recognized two year upper-secondary educational program and examination.  
Tuition Fee F. 1,500 per annum.  
Inquiries concerning the program and registration should be directed to:  
**THE RIJNLANDS LYCEUM**  
Apollolaan 1, 2341 EA OEGSTGEEST, The Netherlands.  
Tel.: (0) 71-155640.

## FRANCE

Information on private bilingual schools or international sections of French lycées can be obtained from the Documentation Center at the Franco-American Commission for Education Exchange, 9 rue Chardin, 75016 Paris. (Tel. 520-46-54). The center has a complete list of schools in France divided into three categories: private American and English schools; bilingual schools, where both French and English are used in an international curriculum, and the French school system, which leads to the "baccalauréat." Below is a partial listing of bilingual international schools available to English-speaking families in France:

International School of Paris: 96 rue du Ranelagh, 75016 Paris. (Tel. 224-43-40). A small private co-educational elementary school for children from kindergarten through 12th grade, the program is that of a modern American elementary school with a daily French program for non-French-speaking students. Contact Patricia Hayot, headmistress, for further information.

École Active Bilingue J.M.: 70 rue du Théâtre, 75015 Paris. (Tel. 573-62-98). Subsidized and supervised by the state, this private elementary and secondary co-educational school with annexes in fifth and seventh arrondissements, aims at bilingualism and is qualified to prepare students for the French baccalauréat and British "O" levels. Descriptive bulletins may be obtained by writing directly to the school.

École Active Bilingue, 6 avenue Van Dyck, 75008 Paris. (Tel. 380-12-31). A private co-educational school, from kindergarten to 12th grade, the Ecole Active Bilingue has annexes in the 16th and eighth arrondissements. Both the French and the English programs are individualized.

TASIS England, Colindale Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, England. Tel. Chertsey (0328) 652521. The director is Crist Fleming. A branch

of the International School of London, Crowndale Road, London NW. (Tel. 388-0450). John E. Parkes, Grades 5-13, ISL serves the international community in London, preparing students for American College Board and London Board examinations, as well as the International Baccalaureate diploma. For more information, contact John E. Parkes, headmaster.

The American School in London, 2-8 Loudoun Road, London NW8 0NP. (Tel. 722-0101). Grades K-12. Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, the American School in London offers individualized programs in the Lower and Middle Schools and a college-preparatory program in the Upper School. For further information, contact Jack H. Harrison, headmaster, at the above address.

Munich International School, Schloss Buchholz, 8136 Percha bei Starnberg. Through 12th grade. Serving the international community in the Munich area, the school offers preparation for College Board exams, a broad range of "O" and "A" level GCE exams, the International Baccalaureate and the Aboerntersprachprüfung in the city of Munich.

The Frankfurt International School, An der Waldhus 5-7, 6370 Oberursel 1. (Tel.(06171) 2844). Founded in 1961, the Frankfurt International School offers an English-language education and is accredited by the Middle States Association and by ECIS. The curriculum is basically American and graduating students are awarded a high school diploma. The school also prepares students for the International Baccalaureate. German is normally required of all students. Boarding facilities are available. Contact Peter Gibbons, headmaster, for further information.

American International School of Düsseldorf, 4 Düsseldorf-Kaiserswerth, Leuchtenberger Kirchweg 2. (Tel. (01) 40-49-76/77). Grades K-12. Founded in 1963, the AISZ is a non-profit association under the administration of a board of trustees and is accredited by the ECIS and the NEASC. Advanced placement and independent study options are available. For more information contact August Zemo, the director of admissions at the above address. The American School in Switzerland, CH 6926 Montagnola-Lugano. (Tel. (091) 54-64-71). Founded in 1955, the American School in Switzerland offers an American college preparatory education, grades 7-12. Advanced placement courses are available in several subjects. Lan-

guages taught include French, Spanish, Italian and German. For more information contact Crist Fleming, the director.

The Foundation of the International School of Geneva:

La Crèche Boissière, 62 route de Genève, 1208 Genève. Kindergarten and Grades 1-3. English and French program.

Pregny-Rigot, 11 Avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva. For 3- to 11-year-old children. English program.

La Chatignerie, 1297 Fourmi. Grades 1-13. English program. French 3-13, French program.

A non-profit international school system located in and around Geneva, the school prepares students for the Swiss Matriculation, French Baccalaureat, British GCE and the American College Boards.

American International School of Zürich, Niederdorfstrasse 49, 8802 Kilchberg. (Tel. (01) 715-27-95). Grades 8-12. Founded in 1963, the AISZ is a non-profit association under the administration of a board of trustees and is accredited by the ECIS and the NEASC. Advanced placement and independent study options are available. For more information contact August Zemo, the director of admissions at the above address. The American School in Switzerland, CH 6926 Montagnola-Lugano. (Tel. (091) 54-64-71). Founded in 1955, the American School in Switzerland offers an American college preparatory education, grades 7-12. Advanced placement courses are available in several subjects. Lan-

guages taught include French, Spanish, Italian and German. For more information contact Crist Fleming, the director.

College du Leman International School, 1290 Veytaux, Geneva. (Tel. 55-25-55). A co-educational boarding and day school located in Veytaux 5 miles from the center of Geneva, the College du Leman is a preparatory school accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools and by ECIS. The program from grade 1 through 12 prepares for 4 national examinations: American College Board, GCE, the French Baccalaureat and the Swiss Maturité.

## WEST GERMANY

Internationale Schule, Holzbrücke 20, 2 Hamburg 52, West Germany. (Tel. 880 20-66-67).

Founded to serve the needs of the international community of Hamburg, the school, which runs from grades K through 12, is accredited by the European Council of International Schools and offers "O" levels and the International Baccalaureate. For more information, write the headmaster, Alain Wil-

con.

The John F. Kennedy School, Teltower Damm 87-93, 1000 Berlin 37. (Tel. 807-27-01). Grades K-13.

A binational and bilingual school funded by the city of Berlin, the Kennedy School offers a bilingual program from kindergarten on leading to the German Abitur and/or an American high school diploma. For more information, write Kenneth Hadermann, principal of the high school or Chris Hanna, principal of the elementary school.

Munich International School, Schloss Buchholz, 8136 Percha bei Starnberg. Through 12th grade.

Serving the international community in the Munich area, the school offers preparation for College Board exams, a broad range of "O" and "A" level GCE exams, the International Baccalaureate and the Aboerntersprachprüfung in the city of Munich.

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The John F. Kennedy School, Teltower Damm 87-93, 1000 Berlin 37. (Tel. 807-2

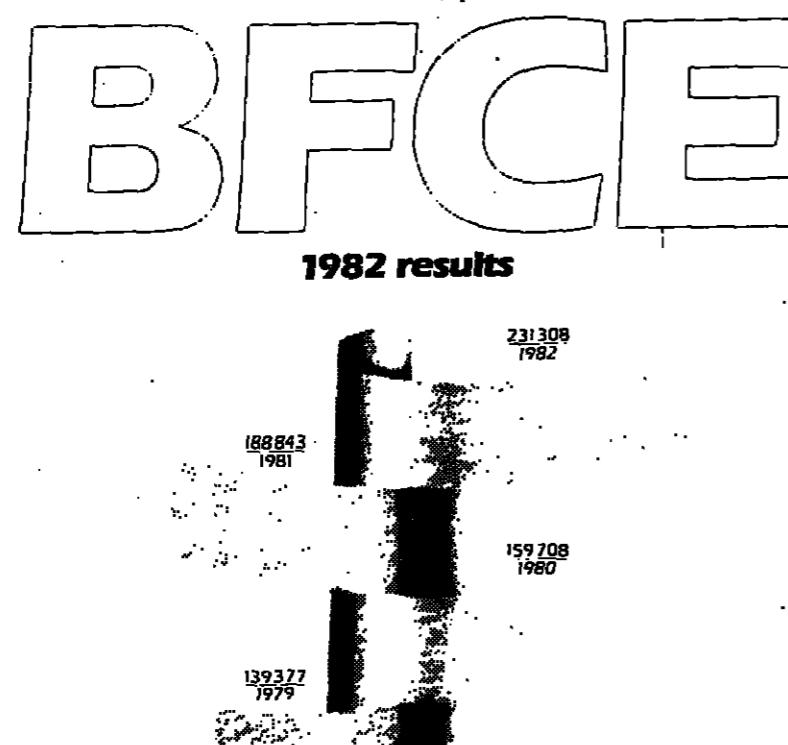


## **Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s	Sis. Close Prev Quot. Close				Chg.	Close Prev Quot. Close	Chg.	Close Prev Quot. Close	Chg.	Close Prev Quot. Close	Chg.	
	Sis.	High	Low	Quot.		Sis.	High	Low	Quot.	Sis.	High	Low
<b>(Continued from Page 10)</b>												
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48/2 22% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 21% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
50/2 23% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 22% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
52/2 24% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 23% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
54/2 25% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 24% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
56/2 26% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 25% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
58/2 27% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 26% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
60/2 28% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 27% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
62/2 29% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 28% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
64/2 30% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 29% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
66/2 31% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 30% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
68/2 32% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 31% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
70/2 33% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 32% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
72/2 34% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 33% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
74/2 35% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 34% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
76/2 36% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 35% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
78/2 37% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 36% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
80/2 38% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 37% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
82/2 39% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 38% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
84/2 40% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 39% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
86/2 41% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 40% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
88/2 42% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 41% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
90/2 43% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 42% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
92/2 44% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 43% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
94/2 45% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 44% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
96/2 46% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 45% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
98/2 47% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 46% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
100/2 48% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 47% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
102/2 49% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 48% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
104/2 50% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 49% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
106/2 51% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 50% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
108/2 52% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 51% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
110/2 53% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 52% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
112/2 54% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 53% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
114/2 55% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 54% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%	12%	12% 14	12%
116/2 56% Rover 50 1.13 30 165 27% 24% 24%	23/2 55% Sovate 1.54 1.6 13 12% 12% 12%	12% 14	12%									



At their Annual General Meeting held on 27th April 1983 under the chairmanship of Mr. Michel Freyche, Chairman of the Bank, who was assisted by Mr. Albert Bouvier, General Manager, the shareholders of the BFCE received the report of the Board of Directors and those of the Auditors and then approved the balance sheet and accounts as at 31st December 1982 and the distribution of the profit for the year.

- The balance-sheet total for France and foreign branches rose from F188.8 to 231.3 billion, thus recording an increase of 22.5% over 1981.  
- Interbank lending and advances to customers totalled F 67.5 billion; approximately half of the substantial increase of F 16.3 billion in this item occurred in foreign

Increase of F 16.3 billion in this item occurred in foreign currency operations transacted in France or by foreign branches.

- Short, medium and long-term export finance requiring BFCE intervention came to F 144.8 billion, an increase of 18.2%.

- The gross profit from banking operations totalled £1,559 million: the increase of 17% was less than that

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE  
DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR**

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recorded in 1981, primarily on account of the persistent adverse differential between bank base rate and money market rates.

- After depreciation and the allocation of further large sums to provisions for credit risks, which were justified yet again by the deterioration in the financial situation of corporate or sovereign borrowers, net profits for 1982 fell to F 50,936,000, compared with F 56,539,000 in

- The allocation of the profits included the distribution

- The allocation of the profits included the distribution of a dividend unchanged from the previous year, namely 7.5% plus tax credit; in addition, a total of F 10.8 million was credited to the Legal Reserve and the General Reserve.

- Taking account of this distribution and the increase in the capital from F 300 to 660 million, the Bank's total own funds and long-term resources now stand at F 2,634 million, compared with F 2,221 million at the end of the previous financial year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	Close		Price		Close		Price		Close		Price		Close		
							High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	
257b	174	Viacom	.25	1.1	14	145	324	312	317	316	1314	714	WebCo	.20	1.6	11	4	1234	1234	1234	1234
444c	254	Vtcm	pr21.0	1	44	44	44	44	44	44	26	1514	WebG	pr1.60	6.3	2	2514	2514	2514	2514	
157c	12	WaEPW	1.40	11	8	1544	154	154	154	154	57	154	WaEPW	1.40	11	19	19	44	44	44	44
52	48	WaEP	97.72	12	222	226	54	54	54	54	58	58	WaEPD	1.40	11	19	19	1814	1814	1814	1814
7412	25	WaEP	pr8.84	12	218	74	74	74	74	74	3474	174	WaEP	1.40	11	17	17	224	224	224	224
7612	24	WaEP	pr8.84	12	218	74	74	74	74	74	3474	174	WaEP	1.40	11	17	17	224	224	224	224
81	21	WaEP	pr9.75	12	230	75	75	75	75	75	3474	174	WaEP	1.40	11	17	17	224	224	224	224
25	19	WaEP	pr12.00	12	4	2414	241	241	241	241	4794	174	WaEP	1.40	11	16	16	216	216	216	216
52	21	WaEP	pr12.00	12	220	69	69	69	69	69	2714	174	WaEP	1.40	11	15	15	214	214	214	214
644c	67	WaEP	pr17.25	12	1080	639	314	314	314	314	4014	312	WaEP	pr4.50	11	2200	3914	3914	3914	3914	
238d	174	Vermont	pr1.75	22	171	625	214	214	214	214	4014	2	WaEP	pr1.75	2	43	18	165	404	404	404
644c	384	Vulcan	2.44	34	159	104	104	104	104	104	74	324	Vulcan	1.40	11	274	519	519	519	519	
644c	384	Vulcan	2.44	34	159	104	104	104	104	104	1854	614	Vulcan	1.40	11	16	16	146	146	146	146
286	154	WCIC	2.14	11	9	32	195	195	195	195	1314	614	WCINA	.21	13	1017	714	714	714	714	
433d	23	Wachov	2.14	24	11	72	414	414	414	414	53	46	WCINA	pr17.25	14	1	525	525	525	525	
346	124	Waechi	4.40	13	21	221	324	224	224	224	7114	5014	Waechi	1.40	11	14	14	474	474	474	474
128b	414	Waefac	1.40	41	45	45	714	714	714	714	5414	2514	Waefac	1.40	11	31	1704	474	474	474	
733c	24	WAMR	.55	24	4.34	2643	71	695	695	695	120	5614	WAMR	pr4.50	11	31	1734	474	474	474	
373b	174	Walcom	1.40	12	176	344	314	314	314	314	1014	6914	Walcom	pr4.50	12	1	1646	1046	1046	1046	
2131	12	WAHRS	pr1.32	79	21	46	214	214	214	214	716	WAHRS	pr1.18	12	17	10	594	594	594	594	
141c	141c	WACSV	.36	14	16	27	257	257	257	257	2114	1414	WACSV	pr2.54	7	7	2114	2114	2114	2114	
478c	1642	Wal-Mart	1.20	27	12	223	458	458	458	458	5294	2384	WaEP	1.80	32	18	2769	474	474	474	
10	64	Wal-Mart	pr1	11	11	110	771	771	771	771	3414	3414	WaEP	pr1.00	30	26	45	45	45	45	
5114	1612	Wal-Mart	pr1.00	33	1	484	484	484	484	484	3424	1612	WaEP	1.20	39	13	22	31	3034	3034	
2216	24	WaEPw	1.40	27	10	74	572	572	572	572	4114	2212	WaEPw	1.20	31	13	769	3734	3734	3734	
509c	24	WaEPw	1.40	26	11	2065	206	206	206	206	5224	3014	WaEPw	pr2.00	54	18	59	59	59	59	
25	19	WaEPw	1.40	46	14	1795	3119	3119	3119	3119	5714	3734	WaEPw	pr4.50	87	15	1514	554	554	554	
3019	24	WaEPw	2.88	10	7	46	28	28	28	28	2014	1214	WaEPw	pr2.54	23	20	1974	1934	1934	1934	
349c	144	WaEPw	1.08	13	14	42	334	334	334	334	3614	2614	WaEPw	pr1.00	35	14	2120	2524	2524	2524	
633c	28	WaEPw	pr2.50	42	4	60	60	60	60	60	5514	2714	WaEPw	1.00	45	12	5014	3524	3524	3524	
2234	174	WaEPw	2.48	12	7	352	2014	2014	2014	2014	4514	2914	WaEPw	1.00	34	19	3114	2424	2424	2424	
617c	24	WaEPw	.52	9	23	4100	57	556	556	556	5114	1514	WaEPw	1.00	40	12	2114	3524	3524	3524	
7812	30	WaEPw	.50	8	22	328	U7714	7714	7714	7714	3176	18	WaEPw	1.00	5114	461	3124	3114	3114	3114	

### **| U.S. Futures Prices**

Grains									
WHEAT	\$5.00 bu minimum; dollars per bushel								
<i>May</i> 2.49 2.49 2.49 1/2 2.49/24 -0.01									
Jun	2.56 2.56 2.56 1/2 2.56 2.53	-0.02							
Jul	2.64 2.64 2.64 2.64 2.62 2.62	-0.03							
Aug	2.71 2.71 2.71 2.71 2.71 2.71	-0.04							
Sep	2.79 2.79 2.79 2.79 2.79 2.79	-0.04							
Oct	2.87 2.87 2.87 2.87 2.87 2.87	-0.04							
Nov	2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95	-0.05							
Dec	3.03 3.03 3.03 3.03 3.03 3.03	-0.05							
Mar	3.11 3.11 3.11 3.11 3.11 3.11	-0.05							
Apr	3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19	-0.05							
May	3.27 3.27 3.27 3.27 3.27 3.27	-0.05							
Jun	3.35 3.35 3.35 3.35 3.35 3.35	-0.05							
Jul	3.43 3.43 3.43 3.43 3.43 3.43	-0.05							
Aug	3.51 3.51 3.51 3.51 3.51 3.51	-0.05							
Sep	3.59 3.59 3.59 3.59 3.59 3.59	-0.05							
Oct	3.67 3.67 3.67 3.67 3.67 3.67	-0.05							
Nov	3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75	-0.05							
Dec	3.83 3.83 3.83 3.83 3.83 3.83	-0.05							
Mar	3.91 3.91 3.91 3.91 3.91 3.91	-0.05							
Apr	3.99 3.99 3.99 3.99 3.99 3.99	-0.05							
May	4.07 4.07 4.07 4.07 4.07 4.07	-0.05							
Jun	4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15	-0.05							
Jul	4.23 4.23 4.23 4.23 4.23 4.23	-0.05							
Aug	4.31 4.31 4.31 4.31 4.31 4.31	-0.05							
Sep	4.39 4.39 4.39 4.39 4.39 4.39	-0.05							
Oct	4.47 4.47 4.47 4.47 4.47 4.47	-0.05							
Nov	4.55 4.55 4.55 4.55 4.55 4.55	-0.05							
Dec	4.63 4.63 4.63 4.63 4.63 4.63	-0.05							
Mar	4.71 4.71 4.71 4.71 4.71 4.71	-0.05							
Apr	4.79 4.79 4.79 4.79 4.79 4.79	-0.05							
May	4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87	-0.05							
Jun	4.95 4.95 4.95 4.95 4.95 4.95	-0.05							
Jul	5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03	-0.05							
Aug	5.11 5.11 5.11 5.11 5.11 5.11	-0.05							
Sep	5.19 5.19 5.19 5.19 5.19 5.19	-0.05							
Oct	5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27	-0.05							
Nov	5.35 5.35 5.35 5.35 5.35 5.35	-0.05							
Dec	5.43 5.43 5.43 5.43 5.43 5.43	-0.05							
Mar	5.51 5.51 5.51 5.51 5.51 5.51	-0.05							
Apr	5.59 5.59 5.59 5.59 5.59 5.59	-0.05							
May	5.67 5.67 5.67 5.67 5.67 5.67	-0.05							
Jun	5.75 5.75 5.75 5.75 5.75 5.75	-0.05							
Jul	5.83 5.83 5.83 5.83 5.83 5.83	-0.05							
Aug	5.91 5.91 5.91 5.91 5.91 5.91	-0.05							
Sep	5.99 5.99 5.99 5.99 5.99 5.99	-0.05							
Oct	6.07 6.07 6.07 6.07 6.07 6.07	-0.05							
Nov	6.15 6.15 6.15 6.15 6.15 6.15	-0.05							
Dec	6.23 6.23 6.23 6.23 6.23 6.23	-0.05							
Mar	6.31 6.31 6.31 6.31 6.31 6.31	-0.05							
Apr	6.39 6.39 6.39 6.39 6.39 6.39	-0.05							
May	6.47 6.47 6.47 6.47 6.47 6.47	-0.05							
Jun	6.55 6.55 6.55 6.55 6.55 6.55	-0.05							
Jul	6.63 6.63 6.63 6.63 6.63 6.63	-0.05							
Aug	6.71 6.71 6.71 6.71 6.71 6.71	-0.05							
Sep	6.79 6.79 6.79 6.79 6.79 6.79	-0.05							
Oct	6.87 6.87 6.87 6.87 6.87 6.87	-0.05							
Nov	6.95 6.95 6.95 6.95 6.95 6.95	-0.05							
Dec	7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03	-0.05							
Mar	7.11 7.11 7.11 7.11 7.11 7.11	-0.05							
Apr	7.19 7.19 7.19 7.19 7.19 7.19	-0.05							
May	7.27 7.27 7.27 7.27 7.27 7.27	-0.05							
Jun	7.35 7.35 7.35 7.35 7.35 7.35	-0.05							
Jul	7.43 7.43 7.43 7.43 7.43 7.43	-0.05							
Aug	7.51 7.51 7.51 7.51 7.51 7.51	-0.05							
Sep	7.59 7.59 7.59 7.59 7.59 7.59	-0.05							
Oct	7.67 7.67 7.67 7.67 7.67 7.67	-0.05							
Nov	7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75	-0.05							
Dec	7.83 7.83 7.83 7.83 7.83 7.83	-0.05							
Mar	7.91 7.91 7.91 7.91 7.91 7.91	-0.05							
Apr	7.99 7.99 7.99 7.99 7.99 7.99	-0.05							
May	8.07 8.07 8.07 8.07 8.07 8.07	-0.05							
Jun	8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15	-0.05							
Jul	8.23 8.23 8.23 8.23 8.23 8.23	-0.05							
Aug	8.31 8.31 8.31 8.31 8.31 8.31	-0.05							
Sep	8.39 8.39 8.39 8.39 8.39 8.39	-0.05							
Oct	8.47 8.47 8.47 8.47 8.47 8.47	-0.05							
Nov	8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55	-0.05							
Dec	8.63 8.63 8.63 8.63 8.63 8.63	-0.05							
Mar	8.71 8.71 8.71 8.71 8.71 8.71	-0.05							
Apr	8.79 8.79 8.79 8.79 8.79 8.79	-0.05							
May	8.87 8.87 8.87 8.87 8.87 8.87	-0.05							
Jun	8.95 8.95 8.95 8.95 8.95 8.95	-0.05							
Jul	9.03 9.03 9.03 9.03 9.03 9.03	-0.05							
Aug	9.11 9.11 9.11 9.11 9.11 9.11	-0.05							
Sep	9.19 9.19 9.19 9.19 9.19 9.19	-0.05							
Oct	9.27 9.27 9.27 9.27 9.27 9.27	-0.05							
Nov	9.35 9.35 9.35 9.35 9.35 9.35	-0.05							
Dec	9.43 9.43 9.43 9.43 9.43 9.43	-0.05							
Mar	9.51 9.51 9.51 9.51 9.51 9.51	-0.05							
Apr	9.59 9.59 9.59 9.59 9.59 9.59	-0.05							
May	9.67 9.67 9.67 9.67 9.67 9.67	-0.05							
Jun	9.75 9.75 9.75 9.75 9.75 9.75	-0.05							
Jul	9.83 9.83 9.83 9.83 9.83 9.83	-0.05							
Aug	9.91 9.91 9.91 9.91 9.91 9.91	-0.05							
Sep	9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99	-0.05							
Oct	10.07 10.07 10.07 10.07 10.07 10.07	-0.05							
Nov	10.15 10.15 10.15 10.15 10.15 10.15	-0.05							
Dec	10.23 10.23 10.23 10.23 10.23 10.23	-0.05							
Mar	10.31 10.31 10.31 10.31 10.31 10.31	-0.05							
Apr	10.39 10.39 10.39 10.39 10.39 10.39	-0.05							
May	10.47 10.47 10.47 10.47 10.47 10.47	-0.05							
Jun	10.55 10.55 10.55 10.55 10.55 10.55	-0.05							
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Sep	10.79 10.79 10.79 10.79 10.79 10.79	-0.05							
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Nov	10.95 10.95 10.95 10.95 10.95 10.95	-0.05							
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Dec	11.83 11.83 11.83 11.83 11.83 11.83	-0.05							
Mar	11.91 11.91 11.91 11.91 11.91 11.91	-0.05							
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May	12.07 12.07 12.07 12.07 12.07 12.07	-0.05							
Jun	12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15	-0.05							
Jul	12.23 12.23 12.23 12.23 12.23 12.23	-0.05							
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Nov	12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55	-0.05							
Dec	12.63 12.63 12.63 12.63 12.63 12.63	-0.05							
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## Floating Rate Notes

## Korea Posts Big Gain

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1983

## TECHNOLOGY

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

## Experts Debate Whether Less Worth More in Robot World

NEW YORK — "WARNING!" he called out in his synthesized voice. "Warning, intruder. I have summoned the police!"

Hero the robot held his arm high and ominously waved a toy gun back and forth. One of his sonar systems had detected someone entering his office and now he was valiantly attempting to ward off the prowler.

To the intruder — a colleague of mine — it was a bit startling and a little silly to stumble on this two-foot high android as he was moved through its menacing act. But the routine illustrated a serious and perhaps promising use for robots: Security. Robots can "see" objects in the dark through a variety of sensitive receptors. It's a tantalizing, small example of the potential of robots.

No one knows where the revolution in robotics is likely to go. And after decades of futuristic speculation over how robots will transform society, the arrival of these machines is clearly clouded by hope and fear.

Will robots throw masses of men out of work? Will they be tireless servants in the home? And why are the Japanese so far ahead in putting robots to work?

To cut through the blur, I built a mechanical man from scratch. It took 37 hours. The \$1,000 Heathkit had 1,200 parts, including 150 semiconductor chips, a computer brain, and eight motors. My weekend-long education in programming Hero taught me a lot about his strengths and weaknesses, and those of his android brethren. He could easily function as an intruder alarm or say funny things and twirl about on his tricycle wheels. But he had difficulty in dealing with his surroundings — with things that a human finds quite simple.

Hero's arm, for instance, had seven axes of movement — more than most industrial robots. But when a graphic artist tried to get Hero to hold a mat knife, it fell to the floor with a thud. "I don't have to worry about my job for a while," he chuckled.

The artist was probably right. The human arm has 27 axes of movement, nearly four times as many as my mechanical man.

And there were other limitations. When Hero lumbered across a room to pick up a can of Pepsi, accumulated errors would often leave him clutching at thin air. Most important, he never really learned anything, in contrast to any child in kindergarten. He did what I programmed him to do.

## Anything But Human

In short, Hero was anything but human. In three weeks of experimentation I gained enormous respect for the increasing powers of robotic technology. But I also started to feel that sophisticated robots might be something of an evolutionary dead end.

Indeed, experts are divided about whether industrial robots should be able to adapt to many tasks, the way people do, or should be built to handle specific jobs such as arc welding on assembly lines. Managers often want robots equipped with every possible gadget — in effect, surrogate humans. Yet simple robots are less costly and less prone to error and failure. Certainly some of the simple ways that a complex robot can go astray were evident in my experience with Hero.

The first thing I had to master with was programming. My initial breakthrough was learning how to make Hero speak any word I could speak. Most talking dashboards or vending machines keep a few preconstructed words in memory chips, and their vocabularies are quite limited.

Not Hero. Digital commands punched into his keyboard would trigger his speech synthesizer to form any one of 64 phonemes. His brain would then string these sounds together and send them to a speaker to form words and sentences. Any word was possible.

Basic motions were easy to program. I simply orchestrated them with the teaching pendant, a keyboard that plugged in and out of Hero with an extension cord, and Hero remembered the movements. (A similar technique is used with some industrial robots.)

In general, Hero had many more sensory powers and capabilities for delicate movement than his industrial brethren, who for the most part are stupid hulks that perform one dull task or lift heavy objects.

But are pioneers of industrial robotics forging ahead with futuristic androids? Surprisingly, the Japanese, who lead the world in the application of robotic technology, do so with simple industrial robots. Hero would be out of place in a Japanese factory.

Japan in 1980 employed nearly three times as many robots as the United States. The arms of most of these robots have three or four axes of movement and perform repetitive tasks, such as spot welding. Most Japanese robots cannot learn new tasks. There has been only a limited attempt to give them the kind of flexibility that marks mankind.

Nevertheless, in the United States, there is a strong commercial demand for human-like robots. Indeed, one research trend is to endow industrial robots with human-like dexterity and systems of sensory feedback, with rudimentary feet, ears, eyes, mouths, and hands. Already the gripper on some industrial robots is equipped with simple sensors such as strain gauges or photocells that can detect an object.

But, the urge to lavish all sorts of powers on robots, in effect to create surrogate humans, is a waste of resources, according to some researchers. They argue that the most economic use of robots is as smart machines with highly defined jobs, and point to the success of the Japanese.

*The New York Times*

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 19, excluding bank service charges.									
	U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	£.L.	DM.	£.P.	S.F.	DK.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.7785	4.2179	12.37	37.36	—	—	3.629	31.20	—
Brussels (ex)	49.9225	74.7725	19.97	4.678	3.3885	12.7282	23.9885	5.997	—
Frankfurt	2.7783	3.8270	—	33.24	—	—	—	—	—
London (ex)	1.2544	—	20.73	11.84	4.2165	74.45	22.82	13.20	—
Paris	1.2544	2.2844	59.89	19.75	—	55.47	29.77	70.03	146.78
New York	1.5222	—	0.8454	1.34	0.8485	—	0.859	0.8823	0.1122
Paris	7.2885	11.584	30.63	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.6825	3.2992	33.45	27.74	1.6102	74.78	4.0772	—	—
Tokyo	0.1515	0.8971	2.2433	4.807	0.1521	—	1.0892	—	—
U.S.D.	1.0410	0.9549	2.6722	3.042	1.0244	1.0481	2.2271	0.9265	—

(1) Commercial franc (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (3) Units of 100 Ls. (4) Units of 1,000

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR					
Dollar	D-Mark	Franc	French	ECU	SDR				
1 M.	8.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	—	—	8.1%	—	—
2 M.	9.0%	5.0%	4.7%	4.7%	—	—	8.2%	—	—
3 M.	9.1%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	—	—	8.3%	—	—
4 M.	9.1%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	—	—	8.3%	—	—
1 Y.	9.1%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	—	—	8.3%	—	—

(1) Sterling: 1.2442 Irish £.

## Key Money Rates

Interest Rates									
	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland
Discount Rate	8.0%	9.0%	4.7%	4.7%	—	8.1%	—	—	—
Federal Funds	8.0%	9.0%	4.7%	4.7%	—	8.1%	—	—	—
Prime Rate	10.0%	10.0%	—	—	—	10.0%	—	—	—
Broker Loan Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Paper, 30-177 days	8.0%	8.0%	4.7%	4.7%	—	8.1%	—	—	—
3-month Treasury Bills	8.0%	8.0%	4.7%	4.7%	—	8.1%	—	—	—
4-month Treasury Bills	8.0%	8.0%	4.7%	4.7%	—	8.1%	—	—	—
CD's 30-99 days	8.0%	8.0%	4.7%	4.7%	—	8.1%	—	—	—
CD's 60-99 Days	8.0%	8.0%	4.7%	4.7%	—	8.1%	—	—	—

(1) London interbank offered rate; (2) London interbank offered rate; (3) London interbank offered rate; (4) London interbank offered rate; (5) London interbank offered rate; (6) London interbank offered rate; (7) London interbank offered rate; (8) London interbank offered rate; (9) London interbank offered rate; (10) London interbank offered rate; (11) London interbank offered rate; (12) London interbank offered rate; (13) London interbank offered rate; (14) London interbank offered rate; (15) London interbank offered rate; (16) London interbank offered rate; (17) London interbank offered rate; (18) London interbank offered rate; (19) London interbank offered rate; (20) London interbank offered rate; (21) London interbank offered rate; (22) London interbank offered rate; (23) London interbank offered rate; (24) London interbank offered rate; (25) London interbank offered rate; (26) London interbank offered rate; (27) London interbank offered rate; (28) London interbank offered rate; (29) London interbank offered rate; 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## Japan's MITI Smooths the Bumps For Both Old and New Industries

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The rapid strides made by Japan in such high technology fields as computers and semiconductors are generally viewed as the best examples of the "payoff" from a Japanese industrial policy that emphasizes cooperation between business and government.

But perhaps the biggest achievement of Japanese industrial policy has been maintaining the country's employment rate at less than 3 cent, the lowest of any major closed country.

"The most impressive thing about Japan's industrial policy is the way they manage the rational instrument of their declining industries with a minimum of social and political obstruction," said Frank A. Wei, a former deputy secretary of the Commerce Department.

The key government player in his process is the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The agency directs the orderly decline of ailing industries and nurtures up-and-coming industries. In doing so, Japan and its trade ministry has been criticized for employing anti-competitive practices.

In the past, Japan has pursued the orderly decline of ailing industries comparatively well in such fields as coal, textiles and shipbuilding. For example, during the late 1950s before the switchover to oil, the coal mining industry employed more than 200,000 persons in the southern island of Kyushu. Now the number of coal mining jobs has been cut to about 7,000 through remaining and attrition, and Kyushu is the home of semiconductor factories and other high-technology operations.

Japan again is faced with the problem of paring several declining industries. These are mainly businesses that have lost their competitiveness because of high energy costs in Japan or lower labor costs in newly industrializing countries.

The petrochemical industry is one such field, and the 12 main producers have recently reached an agreement for reducing capacity by 35 percent by early 1985.

The petrochemical accord illustrates how agreements for allocating sacrifice among the companies in an industry are put together by MITI. The Japanese industry has a surplus of plant capacity for making ethylene, a chemical feedstock used in adhesives and plastics. Japan suffers from a big cost disadvantage in ethylene, compared with U.S. and Canadian producers.

Last summer, at MITI's behest, a committee representing the main

ethylene producers began to discuss the problem. Seven groups were assigned to study the related problems and market projections in ethylene production.

These sessions, held until the end of last year, were not antitrust violations in Japan because their stated purpose was to "advise" the trade ministry, not make policy. The policy that resulted was essentially the collective recommendation of the industry groups, according to the participants.

The cutbacks in capacity have not begun yet. That awaits the parliament's approval of a "coordination clause" in the antimonopoly law, permitting cartels and joint ventures to rationalize the industry. That approval is expected shortly.

"These tie-ups must increase the economic viability of the industry — that is the guiding principle," said Toshihiko Tanabe, the head of MITI's industrial structure division, "and no import restrictions must be added as part of the adjustment program."

According to the voluntary agreement, 12 ethylene producers and 6 ethylene derivative producers will be grouped into three consortia, each of which will be required to trim production capacity by 36 percent.

The companies apparently have not yet drawn up precise plans on which plants to scrap or how many workers to displace. They say they intend to avoid layoffs, mainly by transferring workers.

"You can't fire employees just because you are going to lose money for a few years," said Tadashi Oshimura, senior managing director of Mitsui Petrochemical Industries. "The costs in the short run are outweighed by the benefits in the long run of workers' loyalty and dedication to the company. I think it is one of the keys to the prosperity of the Japanese economy."

On the other side of the ledger are cooperation agreements to aid growth industries.

A ministry-orchestrated project began in the mid-1970s to conduct research on sophisticated semiconductors, called very large-scale integrated circuits, is viewed as the most successful example of Japanese industrial policy in high technology.

The integrated circuits project also illustrates what the U.S. government finds "objectionable" in Japan's industrial policy, according to Lionel H. Ohner, undersecretary for international trade in the U.S. Commerce Department.

In the project, five major semiconductor companies — NEC, Hitachi, Toshiba, Mitsubishi Electric and Fujitsu — conducted coopera-

tive research under the ministry's aegis from 1976 to 1980.

The payoff for the Japanese industry seems to have been considerable. The work yielded more than 1,000 patents spanning a wide range of semiconductor technologies. Many industry analysts have said that the project enabled Japan to attain world leadership, with two-thirds of the world market, in one key product, the 64K RAM, or random access memory, a chip that stores data.

Japanese executives note that the integrated circuit project helped with the development of fundamental technologies in design and manufacturing. But for mass production many adjustments were required, which were made on a company-by-company basis. And, they note, more efficient mass production is their advantage over U.S. producers of 64K RAMs.

Nonetheless, it is the integrated circuit-type coordinated research focusing on a particular product area that Japan's critics call industrial "targeting." Because its effect can be to nurture a new industry that can take over markets abroad, targeting is an unfair trade practice, they say.

International trade agreements prohibit government subsidies for exports of developed countries. But the so-called targeting is difficult to measure, and by measures that do exist Japan hardly appears to be an offender.

For instance, the U.S. government contributes 47 percent of all funds for research and development in the United States, while the Japanese government's share is about 27 percent. One significant difference, however, is that roughly half of the government-financed research in the United States is for military purposes; the military portion in Japan is about 2 percent.

Far more important than the money the ministry spends, according to foreign critics, is its role in reducing the risk in industries where development it marks as a national priority. Once the ministry is involved, they say, bank loans and other essential services are more readily provided by the Japanese corporate community to companies in the chosen industry.

"Because the Japanese government has played that role is one of the main reasons our industrial policy has been successful," said Etsuko Sakakibara, a senior Finance Ministry official. "And as far as I'm concerned, there is nothing to be criticized in that."

*This is the second of two articles on MITI and Japan's industrial pol-*

*icy.*

vice would not pay for its ambitious satellite project.

The consequence of France's decision has been to complicate Europe's attempt to develop a coherent technical approach to its regional satellite program.

Because users could need services offered by both systems and each system uses a different receiving antenna, "We might have clients for both systems that we cannot satisfy," said Roland Thoun, Belgium's representative at Eutelsat. "Two stations would be too much for the moment," said Steve Hoornbouw, the Netherlands' representative.

Both Belgium and the Netherlands have yet to find clients for the Telecom 1 system. Willi Schröter, director of operations at Eutelsat, sees "a little bit of Concorde" in Telecom 1. "It is very ambitious, all good ideas were integrated. But they did not look at economic terms," he said.

Sweden, Britain, Germany and Italy are also preparing their own national satellite systems.

"The intention of Eutelsat at the beginning was to have only one satellite system," explained Mr. Hoornbouw. "Political grounds are making things totally different."

"With large and efficient Eutelsat network there would be no need for domestic systems," said Mr. Caruso. But he added, "I am the first to recognize that national interests come before Eutelsat."

Mr. Caruso said Europe must decide whether it wants to have the ESA coordinate and assist the European development of its space industry (as originally planned), develop industrial consortia or let each country go it alone in space.

"The mistake that Europe is making is that they have not decided which approach to follow and so are following all three. And the result is that they are spending

more money and not getting the best results," he said.

Mr. Caruso warned that, for the moment, "There are more manufacturers of satellites than users. Prices will become noncompetitive and American and Japanese competition will win out."

Industry analysts also feel that there are too many European industrial groups in competition for the international communications market. Possessing advanced technologies is not a ticket to success, they say.

"The battle is not won in advance," noted one French banking economist. "European companies still have to prove that they can be commercially aggressive," he said.

But officials remain optimistic that the nascent European communications satellite program will survive these birth pains and go on to a vigorous future. Eutelsat plans to offer digitally switched specialized business services in the second generation of ECS satellites and the French have no intention of leaving the Eutelsat fold.

France hopes to move back to a European project for the future generation of satellites," said Mr. Gaumer.

## Shell Had 18.5% Rise In Profits

By Brij Khindaria  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group reported Thursday that first quarter group profits increased 18.5 percent, to \$508 million (\$792 million, from the year earlier).

The group called the results "satisfactory" in the current circumstances, noting that its Shell Oil subsidiary in the United States reported a 15-percent drop in earnings during the quarter.

The oil company, in which Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. holds a 60-percent interest and Shell Transport and Trading Co. of Britain holds a 40-percent share, said the marked improvement in earnings was largely attributable to the manufacturing, marine and marketing sector.

It said exploration and production earnings also increased and the chemical segment reported a small profit. The increase in profits was also aided by the fall in the value of the British pound.

Coal results deteriorated to a near-break-even level while the metals segment incurred heavier losses.

During the first quarter, demand for oil dropped partly because of milder weather. "As a result of this situation and the very competitive market conditions, there was a continued downward pressure on crude oil and oil products prices," the company said.

It noted "initial support" for the March 14 agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase the base price of crude to \$29 a barrel and to set a 17.5 million barrel a day production ceiling.

Rejecting the panel's report

Philips' Profit Rises

Philips of the Netherlands reported Thursday that announced sales in the first quarter grew three percent from the first quarter 1982 level, while net profit rose five percent to 122 million guilders (\$44.12 million), Reuters reported from Eindhoven, Netherlands.

The electronics company said that the results were in line with expectations for the year as a whole, when sales volume is expected to grow at between four and five percent while results will gradually improve.

For the whole of 1982 net profit was 433 million guilders on sales of 42.99 billion guilders.

Trading profit in first quarter fell from 361 million guilders in the corresponding 1982 level to 487 million guilders.

But profit after tax was 8 percent higher than in 1982 first quarter as the result of continuing drop in financing charges Philips said.

The current U.S. attack against the way this new code is being applied is the fiercest since the code entered into force last year. The complaint is also the first investigated under the code.

The community was rebuked earlier this month both by the United States and Arthur Dunkel, the GATT director general, for claiming that the panel vindicated

## GATT Sets Probe Of U.S. Flour Sale

By Brij Khindaria  
*International Herald Tribune*

GENEVA — GATT, the world trade organization, has decided to investigate the U.S. sales of a million metric tons of wheat flour to Egypt to determine whether they violate the organization's antidis-

mantle rules.

The community argued that the panel failed to find "displacement" of U.S. exports by communally exports demonstrates their legality under the code. But other committee members refused to accept an EC move to approve the report in its present form.

To avoid the crisis likely to result from the report's flat rejection, however, the committee decided to keep the U.S.-EC dispute under review. More discussions are scheduled for mid-June.

In an unusually aggressive stand, the United States said the community misreported the panel findings, while Mr. Dunkel felt that the findings should not have been disclosed before this week's discussion in Geneva.

The community argued that the panel's failure to find "displacement" of U.S. exports by communally exports demonstrates their legality under the code.

In overruling U.S. objections to the investigation, the governing committee of the General Agree-

ment on Tariffs and Trade antisubsidy code agreed Wednesday that there is enough evidence against the United States to require proof of why the sales do not violate GATT rules. The rules in question are code provisions banning export subsidies that deprive foreign competitors of markets, resulting in disproportionately large market share or that unduly disrupt normal trade flows.

The European Community has claimed that not only are U.S. sales at much lower prices than previously made but that the contract also obliges Egypt not to buy from anyone else.

The community's complaint countered an earlier U.S. com-

plaint to the same committee charging that the European Community unfairly subsidizes nearly four million tons of wheat-flour sales every year. A separate panel has already investigated this complaint but failed to reach a clear conclusion on whether the community has seized a "more than equitable share of the world [wheat-flour] market."

Rejecting the panel's report

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**Consolidated results of the BEKAERT GROUP (in U.S. \$ million):**

	1982	1981
Total turnover	690.25	745.50
Net profit in favour of the Group	15.00	3.00
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Cash equity of the Group	272.00	224.50
Capital expenditure</		



## SPORTS

# 76ers Reach NBA Finals

## Bucks Eliminated Spurs Narrow Gap

By David DuPrez  
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Angered at themselves for letting the series go on as long as it did, the Philadelphia 76ers let loose all their might against the Milwaukee Bucks Wednesday night.

The result was a convincing 115-103 victory at the Spectrum that sent the 76ers to the National Basketball Association championship finals for the third time in the last four seasons and the fourth time in the last seven. The last time the 76ers won the world title was in 1967.

The 76ers were dominant inside and outside and all over Wednesday night. Andrew Toney had 30 points, Moses Malone 28 and 17 rebounds and Julius Erving 26 points, as the 76ers eliminated the Bucks, four games to one, in their best-of-seven Eastern Conference championship series.

They will now face the winner of the Los Angeles Lakers-San Antonio Spurs series for the NBA championship.

"The 76ers are the best team I've seen in 10 years, no question," said the Bucks' coach, Don Nelson. "They should be the next world champions. I can't see any team touching them. They just have everything."

"We couldn't have done any better than we did. We had to play over our capabilities to just compete with them and they could play mediocre and still be in the game."

While the first four games of the series were defensive battles with the tempo dictated by the Bucks, Milwaukee decided to run with the 76ers Wednesday night.

"It still was not enough.

Malone, who was not double-teamed much Wednesday because the 76ers were running so well and because Toney was so deadly from outside, said he did not want that to be a close game. "We were more aggressive and looking to run all the time," he said. "Milwaukee made it easier by running with us."

Toney made his first five shots and had 20 points in the first half, but the Bucks always managed to find a way to stay within striking distance. They trailed by seven early in the game but cut the lead to two by the end of the period behind Marques Johnson's nine first-quarter points. They led by two points once in the second period, after a 22-foot jump shot by Junior Bridgeman (20 points) and a 16-footer by Bob Lanier, but that was the only time they led.

The 76ers quickly regained the lead on baskets by reserves Clint Richardson and Clemon Johnson.

The Bucks trailed by only a point late in the half, but Toney scored on a length-of-the-floor drive and Erving on a fast break for a 59-54 halftime lead.

Marques Johnson (21 points) and Lanier (14) led a rally that got the Bucks within a point early in the third period. The 76ers responded with a 13-2 spurt, six of the points by Erving, all on the fast break, to increase the advantage to 12 points.

Charlie Cross, the 5-foot-8 hero of Milwaukee's only victory of the series, scored eight points in the next four minutes and the Bucks reduced the margin to 81-76. But Maurice Cheeks made a free throw and then Richardson scored after Johnson was called for a traveling violation.

Richardson stole a pass from Sidney Moncrief and fed Cheeks for a fast break. Johnson missed two free throws for the Bucks and then Malone scored an offensive rebound for another 12-point Philadelphia lead and this time the Bucks could not recover.

"We let the game get out of control in the second half when we let them get their fast break going," said Moncrief, who fouled out midway through the fourth period.

By Randy Harvey  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With the San Antonio Spurs at the end of the plank, the Los Angeles Lakers failed to push. As a result, they lost, 117-112, in Game 5 of their best-of-seven series for the Western Conference championship in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

It was the second time in three games during this series that the Lakers have lost to the Spurs at the Forum. The Lakers still lead the series, three games to two, but must play Game 6 Friday night in San Antonio.

All things considered, there are worse places for the Lakers to spend a Friday night. Even though the HemisFair Arena, featuring the treacherous Baseline Bums, is not the friendliest of places for visiting teams, the Lakers ignored all the hype last weekend and won two games there.

But the Lakers would rather be in Philadelphia. If they had won Wednesday night, they would be starting the championship series Sunday against the 76ers in the Spectrum.

If the Lakers win Friday night, they travel to Philadelphia Saturday and play on Sunday. If the Lakers lose Friday night, they return to the Forum for Game 7 against the Spurs on Sunday. The winner of that game would open the championship series in Philadelphia next Thursday night.

Several Lakers gave good enough efforts offensively to win on Wednesday.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar made 12 of 19 shots from the field and scored 30 points, his best production of this series.

Jamaal Wilkes scored 27 points, including 18 in the first half. The Lakers' guards, Magic Johnson and Norm Nixon, combined for 31 points. Johnson had his second triple-double in three games with 16 points, 19 assists and 11 rebounds.

But all five San Antonio starters scored in double figures — four had 20 or more points. Mike Mitchell, who has been virtually unstoppable in this series, again led them with 26, including 10 in the critical fourth quarter.

Artis Gilmore scored 25 points, while point guard Johnny Moore had 23 — including three three-point shots. He also had 17 assists.

The Lakers again did an admirable defensive job against George Gervin, who made only eight of 24 shots from the field. But he still finished with 20 points.

It was an even game until the fourth quarter. The Lakers led by 10 points in the first half but were held by four at the end of three quarters.

In the first four minutes of the fourth quarter, the lead changed hands six times as a capacity crowd of 17,505 fans grew more and more anxious. But the Spurs scored eight straight points and had an eight-point lead with a little more than five minutes remaining.

Abdul-Jabbar, playing much of the second half with four fouls, scored eight points in a row for the Lakers, but they could come no closer than three points.

They had an opportunity to cut the lead to one after Gervin was called for an offensive foul with 2:24 remaining, but the Lakers could not get a clean pass inside to Abdul-Jabbar and turned the ball over. The Lakers did not score again.

"When we had their lead down to three, we didn't even get off a shot," said the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley.

"I think that was the key."

But the Spurs won this game with their rebounding. They outrebounded the Lakers by nine in the second half and had a 45-39 advantage for the game. Gilmore had 14 rebounds, while three other players had one or more.



Mike Flanagan

### Flanagan Hurt, Will Not Pitch For 8-10 Weeks

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — Mike Flanagan injured his knee in a "freak accident" and will miss eight to 10 weeks, the Baltimore Orioles announced Wednesday as they placed the left-hander on the 21-day disabled list.

Flanagan, a former Cy Young Award winner, had been off to the best start of his career with a 6-0 record and 2.72 earned run average. He injured the knee fielding a slow bouncer by Tom Bernazard in the first inning of Tuesday night's doubleheader with the Chicago White Sox.

The Orlie general manager, Hank Peters, said that an arthrogram showed a stretch or incomplete tear of the medial collateral ligament but no cartilage damage. Flanagan is slated to pitch again on Aug. 11.

He improved his lifetime record to 17-11.

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# Ford's Home Run Spoils No-Hitter, Wins for Orioles

United Press International

BALTIMORE — Dan Ford hit a home run with one out in the eighth inning to break up a no-hitter effort by Richard Dotson and lead the Baltimore Orioles to a 1-0 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Wednesday night, completing a sweep of their three-game series.

Shane Rawley got the last out to earn his first save.

Twins 16, Blue Jays 6

In Minneapolis, Gary Ward drove in five runs with a homer, double and sacrifice fly to assume the American League lead with 32 RBIs as Minnesota pounded Oakland, 16-5. Frank Viola (1-2) was the winner. Bill Krueger fell to 4-4.

Brewers 7, Blue Jays 6

In Milwaukee, Ted Simmons knocked in six runs with four hits — including a game-winning two-run single in the bottom of the ninth inning — to lift the Brewers past Toronto, 7-6.

Royals 2, Red Sox 1

In Boston, right-hander Dennis Leonard continued his success against Boston, scattering seven hits and pitching Kansas City over the Red Sox, 2-1. Leonard (5-3) struck out three and walked one.

Through the first seven innings,

Dotson (4-4) buried a grounder through third baseman Leo Hernandez's legs leading off the eighth for a two-base error, then advanced to third on a sacrifice by Tony Bernazard.

After an intentional walk to pinch-hitter Jerry Hairston, Tippy Martinez relieved to strike out pinch-hitter Ron Kittle. Hernandez stranded him for his mistake by grabbing a line drive by pinch-hitter Rusty Kuntz to end the inning.

Yankees 4, Tigers 4

In Detroit, Jerry Mumphrey drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a home run and Dave Righetti notched his sixth victory of the season to pace New York to a 4-4 victory over the Tigers and a

5-5 tie.

Rangers 3, Indians 2

In Arlington, Texas, pinch hitter Bill Stein singled with the bases loaded and drove in the 14th to give Texas a 3-2 victory over Cleveland. Dale Bobak (1-2) pitched the last two innings for the victory.

Mariners 2, Angels 1

In Seattle, Bob Stoddard, Mike Stanton and Bill Caudill combined on a five-hitter, lifting the Mariners to a 2-1 triumph over California.

Dodgers 13, Expos 3

In the National League, at Montreal, Greg Brock hit a grand slam home run and two-run home, leading Los Angeles to a 13-3 victory over the Expos.

Cardinals 9, Astros 5

In St. Louis, Tom Herr's three-run homer capped an eight-run seventh inning that lifted St. Louis over Houston, 9-5, and extended the Cardinals' winning streak to seven games.

Cubs 5, Braves 3

In Chicago, Keith Moreland hit a two-run home and Ron Cey drove in two runs with a home and a double to lead the Cubs to a 5-3 victory over Atlanta. Moreland's sixth homer capped a three-run first inning off Rick Reuschel.

Pirates 2, Reds 1

In Pittsburgh, Dale Berra scored on a fielding error by left fielder Gary Redus with one out in the seventh to break a 1-1 tie and lift the Pirates to a 2-1 triumph over Cincinnati.

Giants 8, Phillies 1

In Philadelphia, Clark Drackar broke his team's first six runs breaking the game open with a grand slam and helping San Francisco post an 8-1 victory over the Phillies.

Mets 2, Padres 1

In New York, Darryl Strawberry led off the eighth with a single and Mike Torrez hit a two-run home run to give the Mets to their fourth straight victory, a 2-1 triumph over San Diego.



A jubilant Anderlecht team displays its UEFA soccer cup. The Associated Press

### Anderlecht Savoring Victory in Soccer Cup

United Press International

LONDON — Anderlecht and its Belgian supporters were savoring victory Thursday in the UEFA soccer cup final. Anderlecht drew, 1-1, at Benfica's Stadium on

Wednesday to win, 2-1, on aggregate.

It was the team's 36th minute equalizer.

Benfica had been expected to

take its first European trophy since

a Champions Cup in 1962, and disappointed the majority of the 30,000 fans.

Franky Vercaert of Anderlecht said: "It was my most beautiful cup

the loveliest because it was won in the toughest circumstances,"

said Tom Coeck, the Belgian international star.

Coach Paul Van Himst said:

"We took more risks this time than in the first leg, but that's the law of the game. It was different because we had to keep our advantage. We didn't steal the show in Lisbon — we helped to make it."

Juan Lozano, a Spaniard, scored Anderlecht's 36th-minute equalizer, canceling out the 32nd-minute effort of Benfica's Hans Sheut. Kenneth Brylle, a Dane, scored the only goal in the first leg.

Benfica had been expected to take its first European trophy since a Champions Cup in 1962, and disappointed the majority of the 30,000 fans.

Franky Vercaert of Anderlecht said: "The victory gives me great pleasure as captain. It is both an honor and a wonderful competition after an exciting year in which I had a lot of weight on my shoulders."

"We went to Lisbon to surprise Benfica and they started the game off comically. Those are the tactics that helped us win."

### No. 11 Sunny's Halo Made Early Preakness Favorite

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — The Kentucky Derby winner, Sunny's Halo, battling a recurring rash, drew the No. 1 post position Thursday and was made the early 2-1 favorite against 12 rivals for Saturday's \$250,000-added Preakness Stakes at Pimlico.

David Cross, trainer of Sunny's Halo, changed the horse's bedding from straw to wood shavings and has treated him with an antibiotic in an effort to stop the fungus which has traces of ringworm.

Desert Wine and Marfa, two colts who were denied treatment

from the medication Lasix, were the next choices. Desert Wine, runner-up in the Derby, was listed at 7-2 and Marfa at 4-1.

While Wayne Lukas confirmed that Marfa would run, there was some question in the Desert Wine barn. Chris McCarron, the jockey, flew in from the West Coast to give Desert Wine a workout on Thursday, but Jerry Fanning, the trainer, said there was some doubt whether the colt would run because of the Maryland Racing Commission's ruling denying Lasix, a diuretic used for horses that bleed through the nostrils under stress.

The complete post position order with odds:

1. Play Fellow, 8-1; 2. High Honor, 15-1; 3. Deputed Testimony, 15-1; 4. Chas Convery, 15-1; 5. Bel Big, 15-1; 6. Marfa, 4-1; 7. Desert Wine, 7-2; 8. Paris Prince, 15-1; 9. Parfaitement, 15-1; 10. Common Sense, 20-1; 11. Sunny's Halo, 2-1; 12. Flag Admiral, 20-1; 13. Current Hope, 10-1.

## OBSERVER

**Hard of Hearing**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — I woke up deaf in the right ear one morning, waited a few weeks for the problem to clear up, and, when it didn't, went uptown to Manhattan's miniskirt to see a doctor. There at Madison Avenue and 57th Street where coffee and toast can cost you \$7.50, a panhandler struck on my deaf side.

I couldn't hear a word he was saying, but he had that expression you see on panhandlers' faces when they're cold, stone sober, and I naturally figured he was saying, "If only I had the subway fare to Wall Street, I could come the market in rabies before lunchtime."

I gave him a quarter, which is what I give panhandlers nowadays. I used to give a dime but went up to a quarter as a cost-of-living adjustment to allow for inflation. Instead of tugging his forelock respectfully, the man began growling.

Turning 180 degrees to bring my good ear into use, I was ready to apologize, but his growls were now coming in clear and loud. "Two dollars and fifty cents," he was growling. "I can't get to the Bronx for a quarter."

Ah ha! So that was it. My quarter hadn't satisfied him. "I've got to take the express bus to get to the Bronx," he complained, "and all you give me is a quarter."

"I'm sorry, but I didn't hear you. I'm deaf in my right ear," I said.

"Well you hear me all right now, don't you?"

An idiotic impulse to please this deafbeat made my fish two more quarters out of my pocket. "Is that all you've got?" he asked. "I'm sorry."

"You rich people!" he sneered.

I crossed the street, walked a block, stopped for a traffic light and became aware of a second man at my deaf side. Another panhandler, by the smell of him. Not wishing to get off on the wrong foot this time, I said, "I'm deaf in that ear. Try the other." And turned the good ear just in time to hear him cry, "Go ahead and pretend you're deaf, you rich people!"

I turned my bad ear to him just in time to miss his final word, but thousands of other miniskirt hats

tues must have heard it because I could see half of them roaring with laughter as he strode away, saluting me with primitive finger gestures.

I detail these two encounters not to deplore the spread of panhandling into Manhattan's most elegant quarter, nor to complain about the insolence of these up-town grifters who have obviously been spoiled by life among the limousine crowd, but to illuminate the social difficulties created by even a minor physical disability.

A person with one good ear is, after all, not terribly afflicted by fate. At times, it can even be a blessing. By sleeping with the good ear buried in a pillow, for example, he is not harassed by the noise of sirens wailing in the night or of hot-tempered neighbors shooting each other.

Still, in public there is the constant sense of a need to apologize, even to panhandlers. Life becomes a steady repetition of "I'm sorry, but would you repeat that?" uttered to the entire right side of the universe. In crowded rooms, one heads for the corner where no one can occupy the ground to the right.

On occasions when the entire world cannot be isolated on your left, you catch yourself in increasing crusty irritation saying, "What? What's that? What did you say? What? What? What?"

Recently a celebrated wit-about-town who maneuvered himself into my deaf side got off a piece of re-partee that sent the rest of the circle into gales of laughter. Thinking the line had come from behind me, I turned around. "What?" I said.

The wit, who was now dimly within hearing range, repeated his jest politely. This time I could see that the laughter was more strained. I also located the source of the joke and turned my good ear his way.

"What?" I said.

He delivered it a third time. Nobody laughed but me. I apologized, but afterward I noticed him deliberately moving other people to my deaf side, obviously to talk about me behind my deaf ear. It's amazing how quickly you can distract people who get on the wrong side of you.

I turned my bad ear to him just in time to miss his final word, but thousands of other miniskirt hats

New York Times Service

**Beth Henley**

By Sylvie Drake

Los Angeles Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — When Beth Henley's "The Wake of Jamie Foster" opened on Broadway last fall and the reviews began to roll in, the opening-night party turned into a real wake. For Henley, whose only other Broadway experience, the previous year, had been the success of "Crimes of the Heart," a play that won her the Pulitzer Prize when she was not quite 28 years old, the shock of this failure was traumatic.

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right.

It's the kind of story that sounds apocalyptic, but Henley knows it was true. "I loved the production of 'The Wake,'" she said recently in her office — a pleasant, old-fashioned apartment in a 1930s pink stucco hacienda on the outskirts of Beverly Hills. "I went to Broadway that day, they had agreed that they were not going to worry about its success of failure. They were doing it for the experience, for the fun.

"Yes," Henley replied between

sobs, "but we lied."

It was all things considered,

an uneven childhood. "We did the usual stuff," she said. "I wrote a play in sixth grade about a girl running off to live with beatniks. I wanted to stage it in the garage, with boys. I could hardly talk to boys, let alone direct them. It was horrible."

Things went from bad to worse. By junior high and high school, Henley had grown shy and withdrawn. "Then I went to SMU [Southern Methodist University] as an acting major, and I was in ecstasy. I was so happy to find something I cared about doing instead of staring at the walls."

Henley came to Los Angeles in 1976, where she later wrote "Crimes of the Heart." It was almost a first effort. After her sixth-grade drama, Henley had only written a one-act play at college called "Am I Blue?" then a musical during a year she spent looking for a job in Dallas.

Two friends, Mark Hardwick and Stephen Tobolowsky, wrote the music and the lyrics and Henley wrote the book. The university gave them \$600 and let them do it for the students. "I felt like

they were giving me a break."

Henley spoke slowly in a mawkish Southern drawl, her bashfulness sometimes getting in the way of the words. Slender and brown-eyed ("I have all the way to 40 before I'm a failure in my 30s"), Henley, 30, spoke of her childhood in Jackson, Mississippi. Her father was a lawyer who had a career in state politics. Her mother was active in the Jackson Community Theater. Her three sisters — one older, two younger — "don't recognize themselves" as the siblings in "Crimes," a play about three sis-

ters reunited in the kitchen of their family home when the youngest is accused of shooting her husband.

"My older sister is not a spinner," said Henley. "My younger sister has a happy marriage and didn't shoot her husband. 'Crimes' is based on how we all get along, how we have fun together, fight about little things and break apart."

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It was, all things considered, an uneven childhood. "We did the usual stuff," she said. "I wrote a play in sixth grade about a girl running off to live with beatniks. I wanted to stage it in the garage, with boys. I could hardly talk to boys, let alone direct them. It was horrible."

Things went from bad to worse. By junior high and high school, Henley had grown shy and withdrawn. "Then I went to SMU [Southern Methodist University] as an acting major, and I was in ecstasy. I was so happy to find something I cared about doing instead of staring at the walls."

Henley came to Los Angeles in 1976, where she later wrote "Crimes of the Heart." It was almost a first effort. After her sixth-grade drama, Henley had only written a one-act play at college called "Am I Blue?" then a musical during a year she spent looking for a job in Dallas.

Two friends, Mark Hardwick and Stephen Tobolowsky, wrote the music and the lyrics and Henley wrote the book. The university gave them \$600 and let them do it for the students. "I felt like

they were giving me a break."

**How a Pulitzer Prize-Winner Tries to Cope With the Failure of Her 2d Broadway Play**



In Schenectady, Los Angeles Times

Playwright Henley: "It's like suddenly you're hit by a meteorite or something."

**PEOPLE****Top Cannes Awards**

"The Ballad of Narayama," the Japanese film by the director Shôhei Imamura, won the Golden Palm award at the Cannes film festival. The grand prix for creation was shared by the French director Robert Bresson for "L'Argent" (Money) and the Italian-Russian director Andrei Tarkovsky for "Nostalghia" (Nostalgia). The special jury prize was awarded to the Monty Python comedy "The Meaning of Life." Italy's Gianfranco Volante received the best male actor award for his role in the Swiss film "La Mort de Mario Tiscione" and West Germany's Hanna Schygulla was judged best actress for her role in the Italian film "Storia di Pieta" (The Story of Pieta).

It was the first time the 57-year-old Imamura had presented an official selection at Cannes where the Golden Palm means a huge flop and walk down the streets of New York feeling like the streets are paring and nobody wants to touch you. Just walking into your agent's office the next day is kind of strange.

"But in the long run you still have your same friends who really are your friends."

Henley still likes to act. She was in a Frederick Bailey play at the Odyssey two years ago and recently did a day's work as a Bible pusher in an upcoming movie called "Swing Shift." She's written a screenplay, "The Moonwatcher," based on her experiences at graduate school in Illinois. Another play, "The Miss Firecracker Contest," produced three years ago at the Victory Theater in Burbank, California, and later in London, will be done at the Golden Gate festival in 1979.

Three other regional productions followed. Interest was manifested by New York producers, but it was not until the play was put on at the Manhattan Theater Club and Henley went on to the 1981 Pulitzer that "Crimes" received its final Broadway validation, opening at the Golden Gate.

Has winning that Pulitzer changed Henley's life?

"People ask me that and I always give the worst answer," she lamented. "Before I went to the Pulitzer, if I went places, I stayed in people's homes. Now they put me in hotels. But I still have the same friends, pretty much. I live in the same house, though my red Rabbit convertible.

"People are more willing to look at your work. It's funny. You go through the experience of having a huge success and all these people are kind of clamoring for you, to meet you, think you might write for their movies.

Henley has been criticized for writing characters that are too kooky to be believed as real, but "my plays aren't realistic," she counters. "They're born of imagination of real events. I really can't write about reality. I don't know what my plays are. They're just filtered through the mind, or the heart, or something, and that's how they come out. They're real to me. They're real because they come from something real."

The Metropolitan Opera's raffle catalog described it as a gem "fit for a king's ransom or a museum's desire" and worth \$60,000. But Cicchelli, who won the yellow sapphire, said she could not find anyone who would give her more than \$7,000 for it. Cicchelli, the winner of the top prize in the Met's 1982 fund-raising raffle, has begun

The composer Gian Carlo Menotti is trying to finish an opera on the life of the Spanish saint Goya. He is also busily resurrecting Samuel Barber's opera "Antony and Cleopatra." And he wants to escalate the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy, and Charleston, South Carolina, to a Festival of Three Worlds. "I've received an official invitation from the Australian government to start a third Spoleto Festival in Melbourne, completely funded by the government, to start in 1985 and be a yearly affair," he said. "It would have production both from Spoleto and Charleston. I've not accepted, but I'm considering very seriously and probably will carry out at least one year and see how it goes." Menotti started the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto in 1958. In 1977, he started another Festival of Two Worlds — called Spoleto Festival U.S.A. — in Charleston. Both are annual events. The Charleston festival opens today.

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